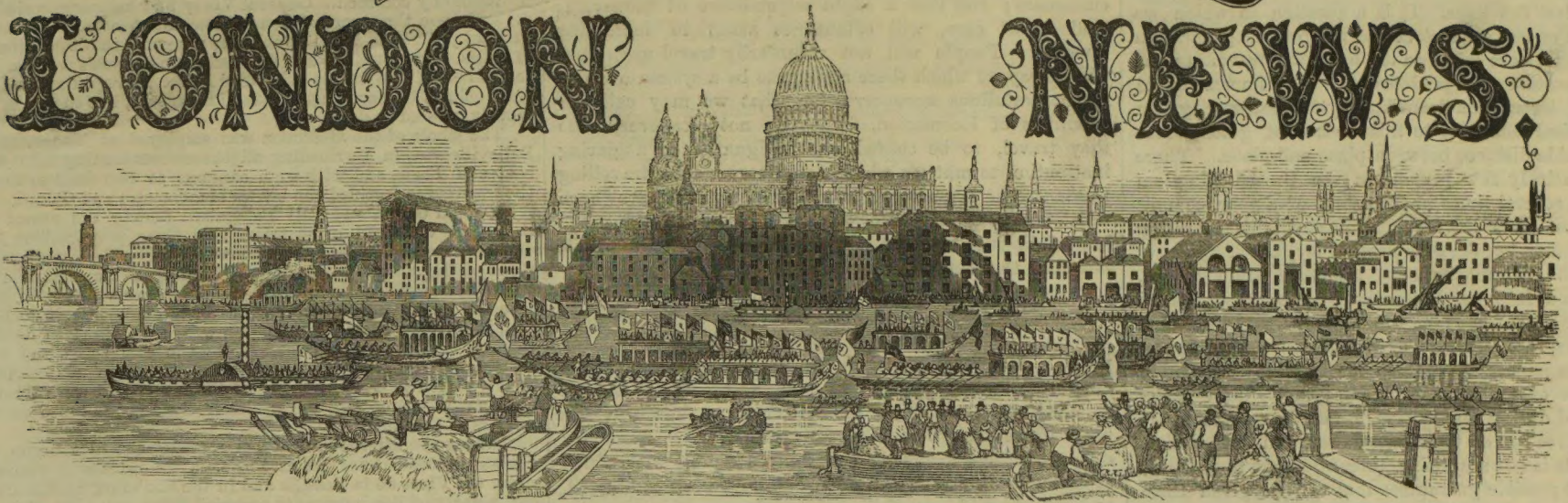


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH PORTRAITS (GRATIS) OF
PRINCESS LOUISE
AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE } 5D.



THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS LOUISE AT WINDSOR : WAITING FOR THE BRIDE.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The management of railways by their respective boards of directors, and the extent to which law should be applied for the guidance and correction of it, have been the subject of rather keen discussion in the House of Commons within the last few days. It is a question in which we are all more or less interested, for the present generation may be said to have taken to the habit of travelling far beyond the custom of its predecessors. The immeasurable facilities of locomotion furnished by the railway system give a practical monopoly to this method of getting over any appreciable distance between place and place. There are comparatively few persons in the United Kingdom who do not, several times in the course of a year, commit their limbs and their lives for a while to the guardianship of whatever may be the organisation by which railways are managed. To most people, therefore, the vigilance, sagacity, good faith, and regularity which are engaged in making provision for the safety and comfort of passengers, are matters of vital moment. Modern arrangements impose upon them the necessity of passing some portion of their time—in many cases, daily—upon the rail; and during that interval it may be said that they place their lives out of their own power, and in the hand of others. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should seek the best possible guarantees that can be given them that so precious a trust should not be abused.

On the whole, the existing system of management has worked more satisfactorily than probably might have been anticipated. Accidents are by no means uncommon, it is true—now and then, moreover, they are of a most appalling character. They result occasionally from causes which no human foresight could have averted; but in too large a number of instances they are traceable to preventable causes, such as the violation of rules by drivers; the negligence or over fatigue of signalmen and pointmen; the dispatch of trains too quickly in succession, at different rates of speed; the insufficiency of the arrangements made for shunting, and sometimes the unsoundness of the materials used in the construction of carriages and locomotives. Nevertheless, after the deduction of this large amount of preventable accidents, the number of persons injured or killed in proportion to the number of passengers, and the aggregate amount of mileage over which they are conveyed, is so small as to have given rise to a jocular observation to the effect that the safest place in which a man can put himself in this world is in a first-class carriage on a first-class railway.

It is quite certain, however, that railway accidents have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished. Parliament does well to discuss the subject. It has the moral right to do so. It gave to the various companies their legal powers, upon the implied understanding that it would enforce upon them their moral responsibilities. How it may best do this is a difficult and perplexing question for decision. The turning-point of the recent discussion in the House of Commons was, whether and to what extent the law should lay down regulations for the management of railway traffic; or whether railway directors should be allowed all that freedom of action which is requisite to constitute complete responsibility. There is much to be said on both sides. A perfect rule of non-intervention it would be impossible to maintain; but men who have studied the working of the system most closely (such as the inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade) assign strong objections to any considerable increase of interference by the law which would have the effect of relieving boards of directors of their accountability to the public.

Take, for example, what is called the Block System, which, at first sight, seems to offer a perfect security against the danger of collision. No doubt, railway companies have evinced a far greater reluctance to adopt that system than its obvious merits should have secured for it. But it is very problematical—to say the least—whether the uniform enforcement of it by law upon all the railways of the United Kingdom would of itself produce the beneficial results which might otherwise be expected from it. It involves a great variety of mechanical appliances, and a most careful working of them by the companies' servants, in order to guarantee public safety. It would require a minute system of inspection, which would operate dangerously upon the responsibility of managers. It would very likely paralyse the experiments and efforts of the very men whose interest and duty it should be to make railway travelling as safe as possible. It is, therefore, considered by many (and we are ourselves inclined to take this view) that the direct interference of the Government with the working of railways for the purpose of preventing accidents is open to very serious objection. Lord Campbell's Act for enforcing penalties against negligence is based, we think, upon a much sounder principle, and with certain modifications might be made to work far more justly, and therefore far more satisfactorily, than it has done towards ensuring the utmost possible care for the safety of passengers.

There is, however, a certain class of provisions greatly affecting the comfort of railway travellers which it might be proper for law to enjoin. Nearly everyone must have felt, in the course of a very small experience upon the road, that on most railways, and on some more observably than on others, there is a persistent clinging to arrangements which inflict needless discomfort upon the various classes of the passengers. We need not

particularise them, because most of them will instantly occur to the recollection of our readers. One would suppose that boards of directors would know their own business best, and would act upon the obvious maxim that attention to trifles goes a long way towards attracting customers; and that a slight expenditure of money, as well as of care, will oftentimes assist in increasing revenue. People will not voluntarily travel upon lines of railway on which there appears to be a system of perfectly gratuitous unconcern for what we may call the amenities of locomotion. They do not like, every time they travel, to be chafed into indignation by a glaring inattention to matters which would secure their travelling pleasantly. Improvements of this nature have been resisted so doggedly that we are inclined to think the law might interfere with beneficial effect. We admit, however, that the difficulties in the way of such interference are many and great, and that the spontaneous action of boards of directors would be immensely preferable both for themselves, their shareholders, and the public. The railway system has unfortunately got into a deep rut, mainly owing, we believe, to the fact that so much of the capital subscribed to maintain it has been worse than wasted in intestine feuds. Monetary difficulties have cowed the spirit of enterprise with which such undertakings might otherwise have been conducted, and have been closely followed by those petty economies which corrode the enamel of "life on the line." The whole subject requires thorough ventilation, and hence we are extremely glad that it has been brought forward for discussion by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. We cannot, indeed, commend his bill for its legislative wisdom, nor do we think Parliament will accept it—or, at any rate, the main principle of it. But we are thankful for the opportunity it furnishes for discussing all the questions relating to railway management; and we trust it will stimulate directors to take more anxious thought than they have done for the discharge of their duties in relation to both the safety and comfort of railway passengers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Tuesday, March 21.

Wherever is Paris, and where, too, is France, drifting? For the chances are that Paris will precipitate France itself with her in her fall. A strong Government has proved feeble in the hour of danger, and has abandoned a city of 2,000,000 of inhabitants and of untold wealth to mob rule. And, worst of all, the representatives of the opulence, the intelligence, the energy, and the common-sense of what the French vaingloriously style the capital of civilisation have not intervened to prevent the braggarts of Montmartre from seizing the reins of power, grasping the public funds, and exercising undisputed control over their destinies.

It was on Wednesday last that M. Thiers, accompanied by a couple of his colleagues, arrived at Versailles from Bordeaux. A Cabinet Council was immediately held, at which it was decided to appoint General Valentin Prefect of Police, and the nomination made its appearance in the *Journal Officiel* of the following morning. On the same day, at a Council of Ministers held in Paris, at which Generals Vinoy and d'Aurelle de Paladines and General Suzanne, director of the Ministry of War, assisted, the question of the cannons detained by various battalions of the National Guard was discussed. In the evening a detachment of artillery, accompanied by a strong body of the Garde Républicaine, appeared on the Place des Vosges with horses and harness, evidently for the purpose of carrying off the cannons parked in the garden of the Place; but the National Guards present formally refused to give them up. The commander of the troops, on this refusal, quietly retired with his men, without attempting to take possession of the cannons by force. Early on the following morning detachments of National Guards of Belleville came down and dragged the cannons to the buttes Chaumont. Upon news of this reaching the Government, a council assembled at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the measures to be taken for the prompt recovery of the cannons and the repression of the disorders which had been prevalent at Montmartre for the past fortnight. Later in the day a council of war was held, at which it was resolved that energetic measures should be employed.

On waking up on Saturday morning, Paris found its walls covered with a proclamation from the Government, which announced that, after having given to the disturbers of public tranquillity time to return to duty and obedience, seeing that they paid no attention to their counsels and injunctions, they were determined to act in the interest both of the city and of France. "Those culpable individuals who have pretended to institute a Government of their own," said this proclamation, "are about to be given up to justice. Your cannons are about to be returned to the arsenals, and, to execute this urgent act of justice and reason, the Government counts on your assistance." Meanwhile, serious events were going on at Montmartre. At four o'clock in the morning strong detachments of cavalry and infantry, commanded by Generals Vinoy and Lecomte, had surrounded the buttes Montmartre, and disarmed the sentinels guarding the cannons; and if the artillery destined to transport the cannon into the interior of Paris had not been two hours late, the pieces would have been removed without any disturbances. Meanwhile, however, the rappel was beaten all over Montmartre, and the Red Republican National Guards hurried to the scene of action, where the artillery, having just arrived, were harnessing their horses to the cannons. At various points, on endeavouring to pass, the National Guards met with a momentary resistance; but eventually the troops gave way everywhere. At the Place Pigalle a captain of chasseurs ordered his men to fire upon the National Guards. Scarcely had he given the word of command, however, when the Red Republicans fired, and the unfortunate captain was shot. The gendarmes present drew their swords and prepared to charge; but, the chasseurs suddenly disbanding and the National Guards advancing simultaneously, this movement could not be executed. As they drew nearer and nearer to the buttes, the Red Republicans met with no resistance; the infantry refused to fight, and raised the butt-ends of their rifles in the air, and the gendarmes, disgusted at this disaffection, saw themselves compelled to withdraw. By the Rue Lepic and other streets, however, the artillery had meanwhile been able to take off a certain number of cannon. Upon

the arrival of the National Guards on the buttes, General Lecomte ordered his men to oppose them; but they refused, and raised the butt-ends of their muskets, shouting "Vive la République!" The General was immediately surrounded by the Red Republicans, arrested, disarmed, and escorted to the Château Rouge, the Cremerie of the quarter, where he was provisionally confined. General Vinoy had meanwhile ridden off, and upon the arrest of General Lecomte those troops which had not joined the Red Republicans retreated into the interior of Paris. It would appear that numerous appeals were made to the rest of the troops encamped in the Champs de Mars by their officers to march against the insurgents, but they unanimously refused to do so.

The whole of the afternoon was employed at Montmartre, Belleville, &c., in barricading all the streets leading from the centre of Paris, and with such cannons as remained to them the insurgents fortified the buttes Montmartre and Chaumont. A National Guard suddenly recognised among the crowd of sightseers who had come to witness these preparations for defence General Clément Thomas, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, and immediately caused him to be arrested. The General was conducted to a house in the Rue des Rosiers where the central committee was installed, and, it appears, after a mock trial, was condemned to death. General Lecomte was also sent for by the committee, and the same sentence was passed upon him. The two unfortunate men were led into the garden of the house and were immediately shot—some say by National Guards, and others by soldiers of the Line.

During the afternoon the Red Republicans also began to agitate in other quarters of Paris. Barricades were thrown up in the Place de la Bastille and in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and a party of the insurgents occupied the Caserne du Prince Eugène. At about five o'clock the battalions of Montmartre descended from their heights, with drums and trumpets at their head, ostensibly to march upon the Hôtel de Ville, which was filled with troops. These battalions, however, marched across the Seine to Montrouge. Simultaneously with their descent into the city the news of the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas became current, and excited the indignation of all. Two proclamations from the Government appealing to the National Guards did not, however, produce any effect; the population remained perfectly passive and indifferent, and the insurgents were allowed to do as they pleased. Among numerous other points secured by them was the Orleans Railway station; and during the evening General Chanzy, who was arriving by that line from Tours, was arrested there and escorted through the city to the Château Rouge, at Montmartre. On Sunday he was transferred to the Prison de la Santé.

At nine o'clock some 1500 men descended from Montmartre by the Rue Blanche, and marched immediately upon the Place Vendôme, which they found occupied by the gendarmes and National Guards, who, however, retired upon their approach. The Etat Major of the National Guard was immediately taken possession of, as well as the Ministry of Justice, and sentinels were at once posted in the streets leading on to the Place. About an hour afterwards the insurgents installed themselves at the Hôtel de Ville, which had been quitted earlier in the evening by M. Ferry; and during the night the central committee held a meeting there. Early in the morning barricades were thrown up at all the streets leading on to the Place, which was, and is still, occupied by numerous detachments of National Guards.

The *Journal Officiel* appeared as usual on Sunday morning, and reproduced the various proclamations of the Government and related the assassination of Generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte. With the exception of MM. Jules Favre and Ernest Picard, all the members of the Government had left for Versailles the preceding evening, with the greater part of the army, and early on Sunday morning these two Ministers, with most of the remaining troops, quitted the capital, over which now reigned the so-called Committee of National Guards. An attempt at conciliation had been made on Saturday, and the Government had granted several of the concessions demanded by the insurgents; but it would appear that the news of the assassination of the two Generals caused it to break off all negotiations.

Sunday was occupied by the Red Republican battalions in taking possession of the Ministries, the Prefecture of Police, the offices of the *Journal Officiel*, and the National Printing Office, and in erecting barricades in almost every quarter of Paris. During the afternoon two proclamations were issued by the Central Committee of the National Guard, installed at the Hôtel de Ville, over which now waved the red flag, one stating that the committee retained powers provisionally until the communal elections were over, and the other informing the Parisians that they were convoked for these elections. A decree of the committee posted up in the evening informed the Parisians that the voting would take place on the 22nd, and that one communal councillor was to be named by every 20,000 inhabitants or fraction of 20,000 over 10,000.

During Sunday a meeting of all the Mayors, convoked by the principal deputies of Paris, was held at the Mairie of the 2nd Arrondissement, and the recent events were discussed. On Monday morning an address to the Parisians, signed by the deputies and all the Mayors, with but few exceptions, was placarded over the capital. It informed us that, in order to avoid any further collisions, and to save Paris and the Republic, the deputies of Paris had resolved to ask of the National Assembly the election of all the commanders of the National Guard and of a municipal council for the capital.

The *Journal Officiel* of Monday morning contained, besides the various proclamations recently issued by the Central Committee, an address endeavouring to justify the acts of the new Government and condemning those of M. Thiers and his colleagues, a proclamation to the departments calling on them to imitate Paris, a declaration from the Committee stating that Generals Thomas and Lecomte were shot without their knowledge; and various notes raising the state of siege in the capital, suppressing councils of war, according a full amnesty for all political crimes, and assuring liberty to the press. Apropos of this assurance, it would appear that on Sunday the offices of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* were invaded by National Guards, bringing warrants to arrest the editors and writers of these journals. Finding them absent, sentinels were left and seals put on the doors of the offices of these journals, which have not since appeared.

M. Charles Hugo, who recently died so suddenly at Bordeaux, was buried in Paris, on Saturday, at the Père la Chaise cemetery. Some eighty persons followed the funeral, and, owing to the pending events, there was no manifestation.

Several journals ascribe the recent disturbances to Bonapartist agency. It would appear that money is suspiciously plentiful among the insurgents; this is no wonder, however, if, as the *Electeur Libre* says, the caisse of the Hôtel de Ville has been carried off. The *Opinion Nationale* gives as a reason of the population's indifference to the appeals of M. Thiers and his colleagues the recent laws concerning the payment of promissory notes, bills, &c., which are most unpopular in the capital.

It is reported that the Assembly was convoked extraordinarily on Sunday on account of the events in Paris; and it is said that Versailles is guarded by 40,000 men. Several regiments of infantry which have endeavoured to follow the Government to Versailles have been disarmed by the National Guards and allowed to proceed unarmed. Rigorous surveillance is exercised at all the railway stations, on both those entering and those leaving the capital.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen arrived at Madrid on Sunday afternoon. They went first to the Atocha church, and then passed through the centre of the town. They were cheered by great crowds everywhere. The militia formed a line along the whole route, which was decorated with triumphal arches and flags.

ITALY.

The Minister of Finance has announced that Parliament will be convoked at Rome in July to vote the Budget. At the same time, he gave some information as to the finances of the country, which shows that they are not in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The Chamber in Tuesday's sitting approved of the bill on the Papal guarantees by 185 against 100 votes.

A Papal brief has been published, in which his Holiness repudiates the measure passed by the Italian Parliament providing guarantees for his dignity and independence.

GERMANY.

The Emperor-King entered Berlin yesterday week, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated.

The Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, Crown Princess, and the rest of the Imperial family, as well as the Royal guests, on Saturday attended Divine service in the Dom Cathedral, which was crowded to suffocation.

The first Reichstag of the German Empire was opened at Berlin, on Tuesday, by his Majesty in person. A service was previously held in the chapel of the Royal castle for the Protestant, and in the adjoining Catholic church for the Catholic, members. The Emperor attended the former place of worship. His Majesty's speech bore generally on the successes of the late war, on the union of Germany, and on the measures necessary in consequence of these two important events.

Count Bismarck has been raised by the Emperor to the rank of Prince, and Count Moltke has received the grand cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

AMERICA.

At the New Hampshire election, on Tuesday week, Mr. James A. Weston, Democrat, was elected Governor, and three Democrats were elected to Congress. The State heretofore was Republican, and had three Republicans in the last Congress.

AUSTRALIA.

From Melbourne the overland mail brings news to Jan. 30. In Victoria preparations were being made for the general election, which was to take place in February and March. The Government had, in a manifesto issued by the Chief Secretary, Sir James McCulloch, repudiated as tempting but impracticable the theory of the colonies remaining neutral in time of war with the mother country, but propose to adopt means to carry out the other suggestion of the Australian Federal Commission—viz., that an Act of the Imperial Parliament should be obtained for the purpose of facilitating arrangements for federation between two or more of the colonies. Sir James Martin, Premier of the New South Wales Government, had also published a letter to Mr. Duffy on the subject. The hon. gentleman's views are unfavourable to Australian federation so long as the colonies remain British colonies. The work of preparing the defences of the colony, the *Argus* says, was going on steadily. Mr. Charles Mathews took his farewell benefit at Sydney on Jan. 27, and had taken his passage home by the California route. In Victoria apprehensions of a deficient harvest are entertained. In Adelaide the harvest is splendid. The yield of gold is increasing.

JAPAN.

In consequence of serious disaffection in the Shinihi province, troops have been dispatched from Jeddo to quell the insurrection. Late accounts state that the measures taken have been successful.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Porte has concluded a loan of £15,000,000 with American bankers.

The appointment of Mr. Malcolm Fraser as Surveyor-General for the colony of Western Australia has been gazetted.

Within a fortnight the English church at Wiesbaden has recently been twice broken into by burglars. Part of the communion plate, altar-cloths, &c., have been stolen.

The explorations of the geological survey in Berar have resulted (says an Indian paper) in the discovery of 121 square miles of coal strata, averaging in thickness 40 ft. and representing the enormous quantity of 4,840,000,000 tons of the mineral. Not only is the coal of superior quality to any yet found, but it possesses the advantage of being found at a comparatively easy working depth.

The Rev. C. Voysey delivered a lecture, on Sunday evening, before the Sunday Lecture Society, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on "An Episode in the History of Religious Liberty." He narrated the history of his divergence from orthodoxy, and observed that a few years ago there was far more real liberty in the Church than at present. He had been afraid lest the Judicial Committee should condemn him on one or two points, thus compelling him to leave the Church without settling the main issues; but, he having been found guilty on thirteen of the fifteen articles charged, it was no longer lawful for a clergyman to teach any of the doctrines enumerated in the judgment. He, however, intended to establish a weekly service in London, with devotional worship enlivened by music, neither too long nor too rigid. In the morning Mr. Voysey preached in the Free Christian Church at Croydon.

The *Times*' correspondent at Barrackpore telegraphs that yesterday week the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta had a seven hours' debate on the income-tax bill, and that finally it was referred to a select committee, which is to report on it this week. The debate, the telegram says, was most vigorous, and some bitter remarks were made on both sides. The opposition was principally on the ground that the tax was made permanent. The Viceroy explained that this was not the intention of the Government. There was a sharp passage of arms between the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who objected to the form of the bill, and Mr. Stephen, who defended the measure, and a strong protest was made by the Commander-in-Chief against any further reduction of the army. Lord Napier supported the bill. The member for Madras, Mr. Robinson, opened the debate in opposition, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Inglis, member from the north-west provinces, and others. The debate is said to have evoked strong public feeling.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bradford, John, to be Vicar of Chilton, Bucks.
Bradstock, W. E.; Curate of St. George's, Birmingham.
Carr, Charles Heathcote; Rector of Monckton Moor, near York.
Carr, W. R.; Vicar of Foleshill, Warwick.
Daveney, Henry; Rector of Colton, Norfolk.
Ellis, D. H.; Chaplain of the Gayton Union, Lynn, Norfolk.
Jones, T. R.; Rector of Codicote, Welwyn.
Moberley, George Herbert; Rector of Duntsoe Rous e, Gloucestershire.
Phipps, P. W.; Vicar of Nampton-on-the-Hill, Warwick.
Scarth, J.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent.
Sharpe, T.; Vicar of Trinity Church, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Shelford, G. S.; Rector of Simpson, Bucks.
Webb, Anthony Spurr; Vicar of Stockingford, Warwick.
Whitehead, H.; Vicar of St. John's, Limehouse.

A prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. Alexander Colvin Ainslie.

Dr. Payne Smith was, on Saturday last, formally installed Dean of Canterbury.

The Society of Lincoln's Inn has subscribed the sum of 100 gs. to the fund for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. Henry Horatio Childs, M.A., Oxon, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and Junior Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, has received a silver fruit and flower stand from the "vestry" of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Aberdeen.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday afternoon last, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Clewer, St. Stephen's, near Windsor, Berks; and Derby, St. Ann's; rebuilding the churches at Easton-in-Gordano, near Bristol; and Ettingshall, in the parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Boughton Bleas, near Faversham, Kent; Lacy-green, in the parish of Princes Risborough, Bucks; South Shields, St. Hilda's; and Syston, near Leicester. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Abthorpe, near Towcester, and towards building the church at Earl's-court, St. Matthias, Kensington, were each increased. A grant was also made from the School-Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building an iron mission-church in the parish of St. John's, Walthamstow, Essex. This meeting was the last in the society's financial year, and grants amounting to £6195 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-two new churches (twenty-six of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of seventeen, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in seventy-eight existing churches. The cost of carrying out the above works will have called forth from the promoters of them the large sum of £281,290. The committee have also granted the sum of £600 towards building eighteen school-churches and mission-houses; but in every case there has been much regret felt at the smallness of the sum voted, through the inadequacy of the funds placed at the society's disposal.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday, a petition to the House of Lords against the Religious Tests Abolition Bill was passed nem. con.

In a Congregation held immediately afterwards, the amended clause in the "Unattached Student" Statute was submitted to the House and approved.

The Hall and Houghton Prizes have been awarded as follows:—For the Senior Greek Testament Prize, Mr. G. Shattock, Scholar of St. John's; for the Senior Septuagint Prize, Mr. S. R. Driver, B.A., Fellow of New; for the Junior Greek Testament Prize, Mr. J. E. Walker, Commoner of Corpus; for the Junior Septuagint Prize, Mr. R. Ewing, B.A., Fellow of St. John's.

The examiners for the Arnold prize have awarded it to Mr. R. Smith, B.A., Balliol; they also recommend Mr. C. F. Grant, B.A., Balliol, whose essay they consider meritorious, for a present of books. The subject for the essay of next year is "The Effect of the Roman Conquests on Latin Literature."

The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Forbes, Scholar of Balliol. *Proximo accessit*—Mr. A. Goodwin, Scholar of Balliol. Honourably mentioned—Messrs. H. M. R. Pope, Scholar of St. John's, and A. J. Butler, Scholar of Trinity.

H. Akers, from Wellington College, H. A. Dalton, Highgate School, J. H. Maude, from Uppingham School, and H. W. Paul, from Eton College, have been elected Classical Scholars at Corpus. *Proximo accessit*—F. R. Y. Radcliffe, Commoner of Corpus. W. F. Fagan, from Tiverton School, was elected a Mathematical Scholar. *Proximo accessit*—J. Solomon, C. H. Lomax, Commoner of Corpus, and H. Cartwright.

The Clerical Fellowship vacant at Jesus has been awarded to Mr. J. A. Ormerod, scholar of Corpus Christi. Mr. Ormerod was placed in the First Class in Classical Moderations, and in the Second Class in the Final Classical School, Michaelmas Term, 1870; he also gained the Latin Verse in 1869. There were nineteen candidates.

CAMBRIDGE.

A Grace was passed at a Congregation, on Thursday week, for affixing the seal of the University to a petition against the bill for the removal of tests without safeguards. The Grace passed without a single non-placet. Last year two non-placets were recorded against a similar Grace. The opposition in the Council to a petition for a Grace on that occasion caused a very angry feeling in the Senate, and led practically to a reconstruction of the Council by the electoral body at the next opportunity. The Council as now remodelled appear to have brought on the Grace without difficulty, and the feeling of the Senate was sufficiently strong to make it useless to non-placet the Grace.

An animated discussion took place, yesterday week, in the Arts School on the report of the Syndicate appointed to consider the propriety of abandoning Greek as a *sine qua non* for a degree. The report recommends that candidates for any trips, except the Classical, should be excused from Greek altogether, taking instead French and German in their previous Examination, including translation into one of those languages from English. In the course of the discussion very opposite views were expressed. Some speakers would not have the present position of Greek touched. Others would have all candidates for degrees relieved from it at every part of their course, and not honour men only. Many objected to the choice of French and German, some proposing that only one of those languages should be required, with the addition of a thorough examination in English; another wishing to have Italian coupled with French, or, as an alternative, English with German; another asking for Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic, Italian, Icelandic—candidates to have their choice.

Mr. J. A. Froude, Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, addressed the students on Friday week. Selecting Calvinism as his subject, he contended that, although now looked upon as a hard and unreasonable creed, it had ever borne an inflexible front to illusion and mendacity, and had preferred rather to be ground to powder like flint than to bend before violence or melt under enervating temptations. Professor M'Gill, Hebrew Professor, and member of the Bible Revision Committee, died at St. Andrew's on Thursday.

The death is announced of Professor De Morgan, for many years intimately connected with University College, London.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. John Gray, Q.C., of the Oxford Circuit, succeeds the late Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., as Solicitor to the Treasury.

Mr. John Thomas Abdy, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, has been appointed to the County Court Judgeship vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gurdon.

The Lords Justices gave judgment, on Monday, in an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, dismissing the summons for the removal of Admiral Sir H. Leake's name from the list of contributories to the Empire Assurance Company, now in liquidation. Their Lordships upheld the decision of the Court below. A similar course was taken with respect to an appeal from a judgment of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in the suit brought by the assignee of a policy issued by the National Provincial Assurance Company, one of the amalgamations of the Albert. The Vice-Chancellor had refused to allow him to prove as a creditor against the former undertaking, and this decision has been upheld.

A suit against Mr. Eykyn, M.P. for Windsor, was, yesterday week, heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins. It was brought to pay Mrs. Machryde the sum of £3436, the produce of certain bonds which her husband had deposited with Mr. Eykyn for the purpose of carrying out some speculative transactions. His Honour, in deferring judgment, took occasion to say that nothing had come out in the evidence in any way derogatory to the position which Mr. Eykyn occupied in society.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has sanctioned a compromise of the claim of M. Jecker, the well-known Mexican banker, against the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England. This is said to be the last claim upon the undertaking.

In the Bankruptcy Court, last Saturday, in the case of the Earl of Orkney, it was stated that a settlement with the creditors would in all probability be made, and the adjudication annulled. The case of The O'Donoghue was also referred to, but, as no progress had been made with the arrangement suggested some weeks ago, another adjournment was ordered.

At the Kerry Assizes, yesterday week, Mr. Shepherd, a traveller, obtained £3000 damages against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for injury received at Tralee in May last. Mrs. Swiney was also allowed £270, and Mr. Lynch, of Manchester, £3300, in connection with the same accident.

A breach-of-promise case was tried at Cambridge, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Baron. The plaintiff, Miss Dennis, took a situation as governess in the neighbourhood of Canterbury in the early part of the year 1867. The defendant, Mr. M'Kenzie, a draper at Peterborough, became a widower in the year 1865, and early in March, 1867, went to Canterbury to see the plaintiff, made her an offer, and was accepted. A great number of letters afterwards passed between them, and most of those written by the defendant were filled with passionate protestations of love and devotion. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £300.

A remarkable trial for breach of promise took place last week at Galway. The plaintiff, Miss Joyce, was a lady of great beauty, not quite nineteen, a member of an ancient family. The defendant, Mr. Theobald Blake, is a widower, aged forty-five, and the representative of another of the great families of Galway. The case accordingly made a great sensation in the west of Ireland. Defendant, having landed property of the value of £3000 a year, agreed to settle £150 a year on his wife; and, after paying Miss Joyce the greatest possible attention, broke off the match under the pretext of financial embarrassments. Mr. Joyce, upon this, posted him as a sneak and a coward, and went to the hunt with an intention to horsewhip him. No personal collision, however, took place, and then the action was brought. The jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5000.

Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., on Tuesday, prosecuted, at the Middlesex Sessions, a woman named Conroy, for having received a number of articles, value £100, his property, well knowing them to have been stolen. The thefts had been committed by the prisoner's son, long in the service of Mr. Leighton, and who had absconded. Jewellery, clothing, and plated goods in considerable quantities had been pledged with different pawnbrokers, who had not made proper inquiries, and for this they received the censure of the presiding Judge. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The charge of conspiracy against Major Hope Johnstone and Mr. Smallpage, which had for some time been under investigation at Marlborough-street, was, on Thursday week, dismissed. Most of the bills in dispute had been returned to the prosecutor, and an understanding was therefore come to that the summons should not be proceeded with.

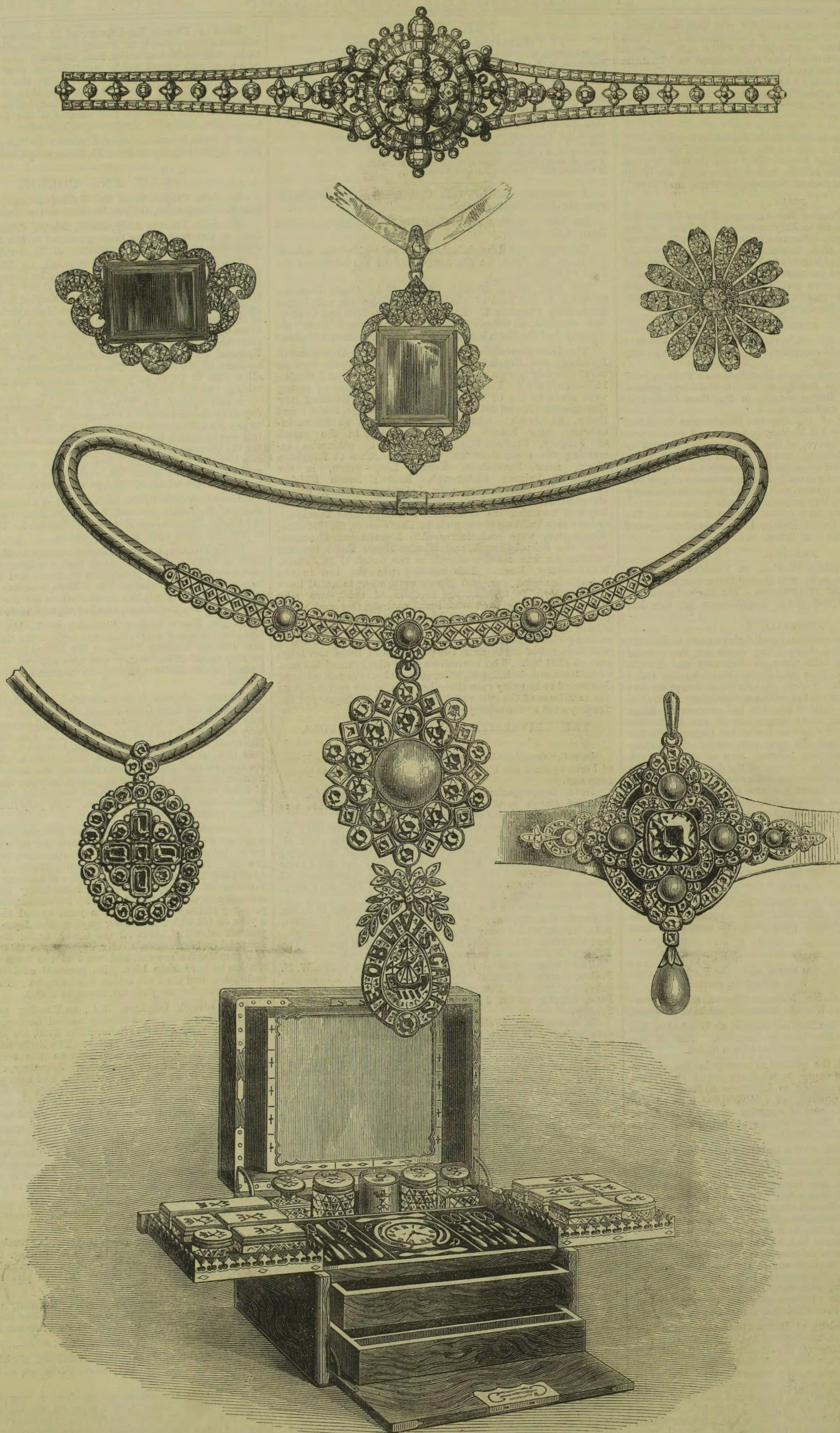
At Clerkenwell Police Court, last Saturday, the proprietor of the Raglan Music-Hall was fined ten guineas for having performed stage plays without a license.

A lad sixteen years of age was, yesterday week, charged at the Southwark Police Court with housebreaking. When taken into custody, publications were found upon him reciting the deeds of highwaymen and of juvenile pirates. He was committed for trial.

At Halifax, on Saturday, Thomas Emmett, a farmer at Warley, was fined £8 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in default, for having sold several stone of diseased meat.

On the night of Friday, the 17th inst., slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmorland.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a long letter from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Tewfi Keeya, on the White Nile, lat. 96 N., dated Dec. 6, 1870. Sir Samuel announces that, during his stay at that station, he had entirely suppressed the slave trade of the White Nile; and he trusts that England will appreciate the sincerity of purpose displayed by the Khedive in thus purifying the river from that abominable trade. After speaking of the death of Dr. Gedge, and some sickness which occurred in the rainy season in camp, Sir Samuel adds:—"Thank God, my wife and I are as well as if we were in Europe." Sir Samuel's next letter will be from Gondokoro, when all the flotilla are gathered together, and his steamer in action.



- 1 (Top of page). Bracelet given by the town of Windsor.
 2 (To left hand). Emerald centre of the bracelet given by the Queen.
 3 Centre of opal necklace given by the Queen.
 4 (To right hand). One of the diamond daisy-flower hair

- pins, given by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice.
 5 (Centre of page). Necklace of pearls and diamonds, with pearl locket, and pendant bearing the galley of Lorne, in sapphires, given by the Clan Campbell.

- 6 (To left hand). Neck ornament, emeralds, given by Viscountess Beaconsfield.
 7 (Right hand). Centre of a bracelet, in sapphires, with pearl drop, given by the Marquis of Lorne.
 8 Toilet Service, given by her Majesty's Household.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S WEDDING GIFTS.

THE ROYAL WEDDING GIFTS.

Some of the jewels and other gifts presented to her Royal Highness Princess Louise, on the occasion of her marriage, with the locket given to each of the eight bridesmaids, are shown by the Engravings on this and another page.

Her Majesty the Queen has given to her daughter a very fine large emerald, set with brilliants as a centre of a bracelet; another set as a centre of a necklace; a very fine opal and brilliant necklace, with five large opals set round with brilliants and connected with diamond chain; a large drop brooch, with two very fine opals set round with brilliants; a pair of opal and diamond earrings to correspond; a richly-chased silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of one centre, two sides, and four corner ornaments.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice have given their sister a pair of diamond daisy flowers mounted as hair pins.

The Marquis of Lorne has presented to his Royal bride a beautiful ornament, forming the centre of a bracelet, in which is a fine large sapphire, mounted with brilliants and pearls, and with a large pearl drop attached to it.

The eight bridesmaids gave to her Royal Highness a very handsome gold bracelet, set with rubies and diamonds.

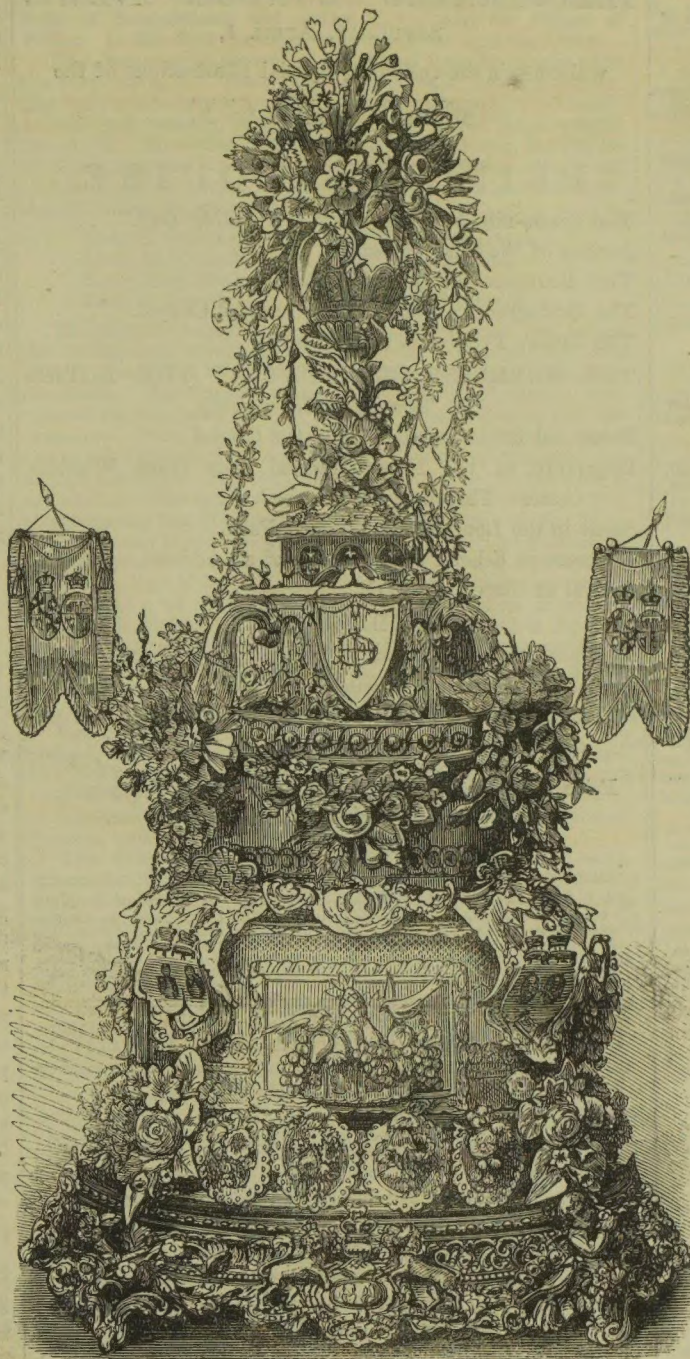
The Clan Campbell presented to the bride of their chieftain's son a necklace composed of pearls and diamonds, from which is suspended a locket of oval form with pendant. The centre of the locket is formed by a large and extremely beautiful Oriental pearl, surrounded by a closely-set row of diamonds of large size and great brilliancy. The outer border also consists of large diamonds, but set in such a manner as to give an appearance of lightness very seldom obtained in ornaments of a similar description. The pendant, the most characteristic portion of the jewel, is suspended by an emerald sprig of bog myrtle (the Campbell badge), and bears in the centre the galley of Lorne, composed of sapphires on a pavé of diamonds. The border, also of sapphires and diamonds, bears the inscription "Ne obliviscaris."

Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, gave the Princess a neck ornament, with an emerald cross centre, and border of fine brilliants.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of her Majesty's Household gave a large single candelabrum for five lights, four smaller candelabra for three lights each, a very complete toilet service in silver-gilt, with the cipher and coronet engraved on each article.

The townspeople of Windsor presented her Royal Highness with a bracelet. It is of a coronet-like shape, the centre being a star composed of a large diamond surrounded by eight smaller ones, and these are again surrounded by a sort of garter. The jewel has a silver setting; this, it is stated, was by request.

The above-mentioned jewels and ornaments, with the Bible and its decorated casket, given to



ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

Princess Louise by the maidens of England, are represented in our Illustrations this week. Others were given to her, of which the following are the most important:—

Given by Prince and Princess Christian: A beautifully-chased silver-gilt tea and coffee service, containing the following pieces:—Coffee-cup, two teapots, one sugar basin, one hot-milk jug, one cream-ewer, in case.

By the Duchess of Cambridge: A silver-gilt ink-stand in the shape of a shell.

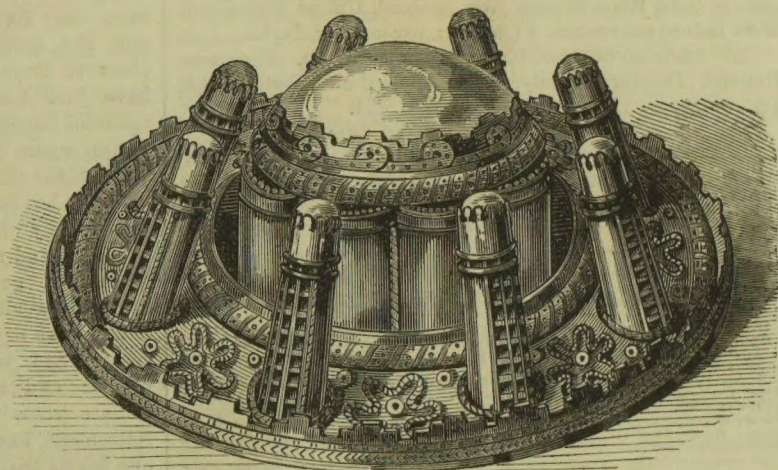
By the Duke of Cambridge: A richly-engraved silver salver.

By the Duke and Duchess of Argyll: A tiara formed of a band of emeralds and diamonds, surmounted by a scrollwork, also of emeralds and diamonds.

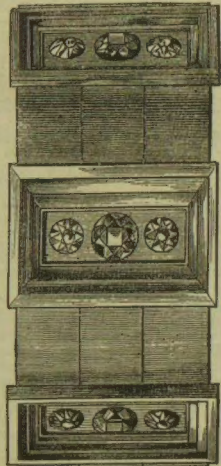
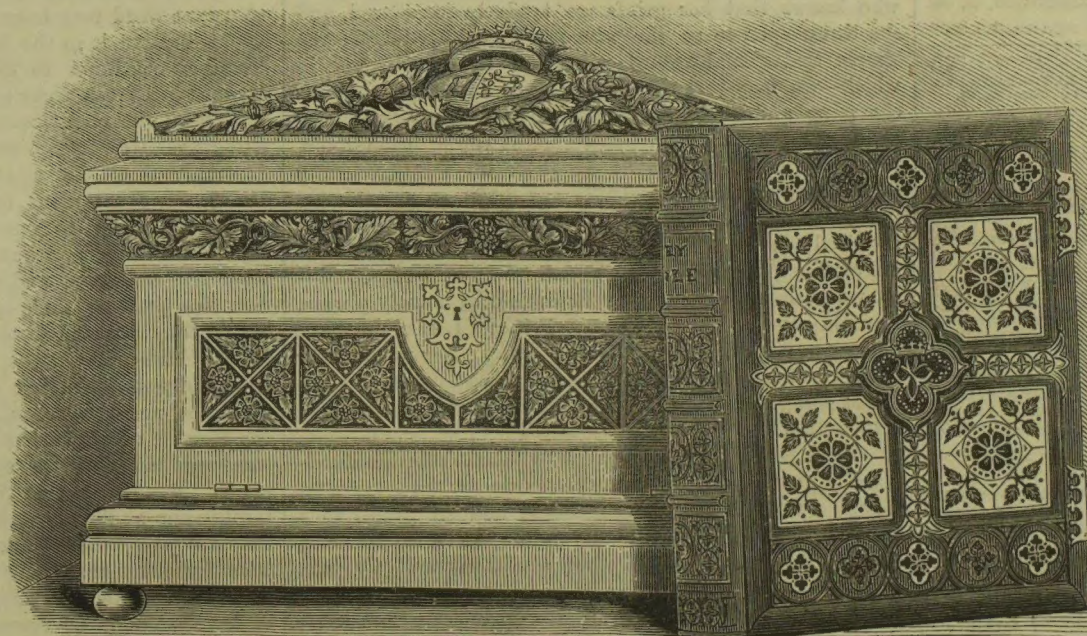
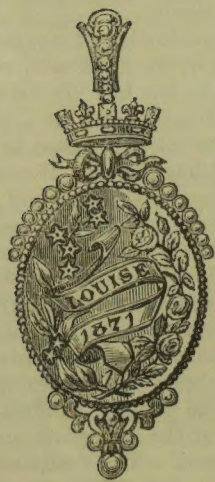
The manufacturers of most of these articles were Messrs. Garrard. The locket given by her Royal Highness to the bridesmaids was manufactured by Messrs. London and Ryder. Its design was assisted by sketches made by the Princess herself. The pattern is taken from a very beautiful Holbein model; the centre being a large oval intaglio in crystal, formed with a wreath of roses and forget-me-nots, beautifully blended together, and coiled with a purple ribbon scroll enamelled with gold letters—"Louise, 1871." The border is composed of a true-lover's knot in blue enamel, united with graduated pearls, and a pendant hanging to her Royal Highness's coronet, richly chased and ornamented with emeralds and rubies. The general effect is novel in character and in good taste. The prevailing colours of the enrichments are white and blue. These lockets were worn by the eight bridesmaids during the wedding ceremony on Tuesday.

THE WEDDING-CAKES.

The Royal wedding-cake shown in our Illustration is the one made by Messrs. Bolland and Son, of Chester. The principal cake on the table, however, at the wedding breakfast, was that made by her Majesty's chief confectioner at Windsor Castle. It was a perfect triumph of the confectioner's art, and was 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a diameter of 2 ft. 6 in. Messrs. Bolland's was made in three tiers, placed on a gold stand, weighing about 2 cwt., and measuring at the base of the lower cake 2 ft. in diameter, and in height nearly 5 ft. The gold plateau had the Royal arms at four equal distances, with Cupids and flowers. The lower tier was ornamented with blue panels, baskets of flowers, fruit, and love-birds between a scroll-leaf, and medallions containing likenesses of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, with their respective coronets above. The second tier was festooned with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The third tier was entirely of network, with cornucopias and shields, on which were the monograms of the bride and bridegroom. The whole was surmounted by a handsome vase of flowers, with silk banners edged with silver fringe, containing the armorial bearings of the Princess and of the Marquis. Each tier of the cake was bordered with trellis-work studded with pearls.



THE BROOCH OF LORNE.



1. Necklace, Brooch, and Earrings given by the Queen to the Princess.
3. Bible and Casket given to the Princess by the Maidens of England.

2. Locket given by the Princess to each of her Bridesmaids.
4. Bracelet given to the Princess by the Bridesmaids.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th ult., in camp, at Koondurjee, Kulludghee District, the wife of Mr. T. Monck-Mason, Bombay C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Jan. 25, at Lima, Peru, Juan P. Gallagher, eldest son of John Gallagher, Esq., M.D., of that city, to Petronilla, youngest daughter of the late Don José Mansuete Canaval.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Tivoli House, Limerick, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Massey Wheeler.

On the 17th inst., at Low Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Barbara, the wife of J. Laycock, Esq., in her 65th year.

On the 20th inst., at 1, Park-street, Borough-market, Southwark, William White, deeply regretted.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

SUNDAY, March 26.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. M. Rogers, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Protheroe. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of Dublin. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Temple Reader.

MONDAY, 27.—London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy). Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28.—The Queen's Drawing-room, 3 p.m. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Medico-Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Iron and Steel Institute, annual meeting, at Willis's Rooms, and two following days.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Moon's first quarter, 6.44 a.m. Royal Albert Hall to be opened by the Queen; admission, 11 a.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Miss Emily Faithfull on Woman's Work). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Michael on the Report on the Sanitary Laws).

THURSDAY, 30.—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries). Philosophical Club, 6 p.m. Naval Architects' Institution, annual meeting (and three following days). London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany). Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m. University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature). Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. Chemical Society (anniversary), 8 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31.—Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Loyd-Lindsay on Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War).

Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Max Muller on Solar Myths).

SATURDAY, April 1.—Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boat-Race. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. O'Neill on the Spirit of the Age). Swiney Lectures, at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 5	5 20	5 35	5 53	6 11	6 30	6 52
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
21	21	21	21	21	21	21

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS residing in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Copies will also be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 8s. 6d.; per quarter, 7s. 4d.

To Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, Honduras, Italy, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 13s. 6d.; per quarter, 8s. 10d.

The Subscription must be paid in advance.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—OPENING by her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 29, 1871. CHIEF OFFICE AND POST-OFFICE ORDERS for SEATS should be addressed Payable to CHARLES THORNTON TOWNSHEND, Royal Albert Hall. For Prices of Seats see following Advertisement.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—OPENING by her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 29, 1871. Reserved Seats, for the Opening of the Hall by the Queen, may be obtained at the following rates:—

Boxes of Eight Seats, each box £25 4 | Balcony Seats (numbered), each .. £2 2
Stalls, each 3 | Picture Gallery Seats, each .. 1 1
After the opening a grand Miscellaneous Concert, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will be given.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore; the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens; the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Mitchell's Library, 38, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prosser, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. A. Hayes, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 59, New Bond-street; Handel Festival Ticket Office, 2, Exeter Hall, Strand; and of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—COSTUME LIFE ACADEMY, Tuesdays and Fridays One till Five. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq. Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. Particulars to be had at the Gallery. The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE middle of APRIL. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.—All the NEW SONGS introduced on the occasion of Mr. G. W. Moore's Benefit with such marked success will be sung at Every Performance until further notice.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—CHRISTY MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, Three and Eight; Fastenalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL.—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and KISS IN THE DARK. The Third MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH and UNCLE'S WILL on SATURDAY (this day), MARCH 25, with the same performers as at night. Doors open at Half-past One, conclude at Quarter to Five. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, March 27, and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL.—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and KISS IN THE DARK. The Third MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH and UNCLE'S WILL on SATURDAY (this day), MARCH 25, with the same performers as at night. Doors open at Half-past One, conclude at Quarter to Five. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Every Evening, at Seven, Great Military Spectacle, GERMANS AND FRENCH; or, the Siege of Paris. The Effects, the Battle, and the general mounting have never been equalled. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Concluding with FOR SALE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1,

will contain the following Special Illustrations of the

MARRIAGE

OF

PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Castle-hill, Windsor, on the Wedding-Day.

Arrival of Wedding Guests.

THE BRIDESMAIDS (Eight Portraits).

The Bridegroom's Room at St. George's Chapel.

The Bride's Procession up the Nave.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT THE ALTAR

(A Two-Page Engraving).

Bride and Bridegroom Leaving the Chapel.

Departure of the Newly-Married Pair from Windsor

Castle: Throwing the Slipper.

Scene in the Long Walk, Windsor Park.

Welcome at Esher: Presentation of an Address.

Arrival at Claremont Park.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Highland Claymore Given to the Marquis of Lorne by the

Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers.

Locket Given to Princess Louise by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.

Price Fivepence; through the Post Office, Fivepence-halfpenny,

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Double Attraction.—New Comedy and New Burlesque.—To-Night, at 7, AN UNHAPPY PAIR. At 7.30, New Original Comedy, by James Albery, TWO THORNS, in which Mrs. Herman Vezin, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Adair, Messrs. W. Farren, Young, Mervin, Rayne, Henry Marston (specially engaged), and Lionel Brough will appear. At 10 the great Classical Burlesque, VESTA, in which Mrs. John Wood and the full Burlesque Company appear. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta with John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, was duly solemnised in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday, when our beloved Queen had the happiness of standing by the side of her daughter and giving her to the young noble whom the Royal choice had selected for such remarkable honour and happiness.

We have said remarkable, for, although the Daughters of England, the bride's sisters, have been as fortunate in wedlock as their virtues and gentleness deserved—one of them, we may be allowed at this moment to remember, being married to a Prince who has merited the name of a hero—they have been allied to husbands of Royal rank, and the alliances have been in accordance with long-observed Royal rule. In the case of the nuptials which have just been celebrated, the bridegroom, though of splendid ancestry, is the Queen's subject; and the innovation upon courtly custom is not perhaps more noteworthy for its own sake than for the earnest delight with which it has been received by the nation. It is not merely that many have learned, by acquaintance with the Princess, and millions by well-accredited tradition of her grace and goodness, to love her with an affection honourable alike to the recipient and to the giver;—her sisters have equally deserved and have equally won that regard, yet we did not grudge them to the accomplished and amiable Princes of their choice. But of late years the Queen, though actually in comparative retirement, has, in good truth, been more with us and in our hearts than ever. Her own heart told her that her people's sympathy was about her in her sorrow, and she responded with a graceful gratitude. She instructed her Ministers to speak frankly of her sufferings; she came among us at intervals with the subdued manner of one who knows that her griefs are tenderly considered, and she threw open to us the whole story of her life in the simple and genial record composed by herself, and in which—we may just note the pleasant passage—there is charming and motherly mention of "a merry and independent little child," who, as a gallant young bridegroom, received from her hands a daughter on Tuesday. The Queen has, we may respectfully say, been so much more really intimate with us all in these last years that we have acquired a warm feeling for her children; and there is no affectation in saying that the nation would have regretted—let us, rather, put it in the nation's own homely phrase, "would have been very sorry if Princess Louise had been going away." She is not going away; her own pretty answer to the Windsor address told us that she is glad she is not going away, and the arrangement gives universal satisfaction.

That, it will be said, is the view taken from the standpoint of sentiment. It is none the worse for that. Loyalty, though a duty, is also a sentiment; and all praise to a Sovereign who so effectually, while so unconsciously, compels the cultivation of that sentiment and all that appertains to it. But there is another point of view in which the present departure from ordinary rule is welcome to those who think as well as feel. Dismissing, as unworthy of serious argument, the political considerations

which have been imported into the question, we would say that the Queen's true womanly courage in regard to this marriage is a proof that the high spirit of her race is unsubdued. Where a desirable union, one party to which held princely rank, was offered, a Queen naturally and properly mated her child in her own degree; but the Queen of England would not consign her child to celibacy or to undesirable wedlock because a Royal match did not present itself. The Sovereign recognises a higher and holier rule than that of Courts.

In other columns will be found ample details of the interesting ceremonial at Windsor, and in this Number of our Journal, and hereafter, we propose to tender such illustrations of the scene and of incidents as will enable our readers to realise the celebration of what we venture to continue to designate as a most remarkable marriage. It is needless to dwell upon the affectionate interest with which the nation regards the young wife and husband, or upon the earnest wishes which are everywhere expressed for their happiness. These may be summed up in three felicitous birthday lines, which, as wedding-day lines, every Briton will individually address to the Princess, and therefore also to him to whom she is united:—

*Precor ut hic annus tibi letis auspiciis
Ineat, letioribus procedat, letissimus cœcat,
Et sapius recurrat semper felicior.*

When we wrote, a short time ago, that the departure of the Germans from the neighbourhood of Paris would probably be the signal for revolutionary demonstration, we willingly admit that we did not anticipate a complete and disgraceful overthrow of order and authority. We did believe that the dangerous classes would seize the occasion, that they might be assisted by the artisans who could not obtain employment, and that aid would also be afforded to them by those who have so long enjoyed the playing at soldiers and swaggering about, while taking money on pretence of service which they were afraid to render. But, on the other hand, we believed that something like courage and vigour had survived among the respectable classes, and that the Government, sustained by the National Assembly, would have shown the will and the power to deal with riot. We expected collisions between order and disorder, and were prepared to hear of partial successes by the mob, and then of its being overwhelmed by the resolute action of those who were in charge of the welfare of France. But we own that the shameful scenes which have been enacted in Paris, and which are still proceeding, have come upon us with a painful surprise.

The Mob is master of Paris. The Government has fled to Versailles. Numbers of the National Guard have become rebels, and numbers of the regular troops have become traitors. Two French Generals who had fought bravely for their country have been cruelly murdered; and whether Chanzy, whose bold action in the field inspired more hope than the French had derived from the leadership of any other chief, has been killed or not is uncertain; he has certainly been atrociously ill-used. No effectual resistance whatever has been offered by the so-called defenders of Paris; and a sort of Council, composed of some of the most obscure and some of the worst demagogues, has assumed authority, and has proclaimed the deposition of M. Thiers and his colleagues. The Hôtel de Ville, the Place Vendôme, and all the other points, the possession of which means the control of the capital, are in the hands of the revolvers; and though their vulgar chiefs appear, by the last advices, to be frightened at their position, and to desire to skulk back into obscurity, successors will not be wanting to them. Barricades are thrown up in all important quarters, and are manned by the ruffianism of the metropolis. Socialism again asserts itself in an edict against the payment of debts, and another which deprives the owners of houses of the right of ejecting lodgers. The Reds have gained so much that it would be absurd to suppose that they will not gain much more. The features of the first revolution are being reproduced with a startling fidelity of imitation. "Things are no worse" in Paris is the word of cold comfort which M. Thiers has addressed to the Assembly; but even that word may have been falsified by this time; may, its falsification is in the fact that the state of things he describes continues to exist, for every hour of its endurance is a fresh victory for disorder.

The Government, with a nominally strong force of regular soldiers, is at Versailles, as we have said, and the Assembly discusses matters. It has had the courage to declare the department of the Seine et Oise in a state of siege. This, up to our present writing, seems to be all that it has done; meantime Belleville and Montmartre wave the red flags, and denounce "aristos" and reactionaries, just as their predecessors in revolution did before they proceeded to wholesale murder. The mass of the National Guards, no doubt, desire to see the rebellion put down, but they will not act. There is no muster of armed citizens, with stern resolve to crush out the rioters, no gathering to the standard of order, and carrying it at any price into the heart of the revolted districts. But we are told that "the public" exhibits much indignation at the proceedings of the insurgents, and that they are everywhere much abused. This "sublime attitude" will not avail the public much. Without vaunt we may say that could anything like such scenes take place in London, and the regular troops were out of the way (their disaffection would be impossible) every street would turn out its contingent of resolute men, who would not

return to their homes until the treason had been stamped out. But where are the Men of Paris?

Matters so shift and change, that what we have written may be out of date before it is read, and may be but a record of what had passed and been half forgotten. The mob may proceed to greater excesses, or it may slink back, in the conviction that all the friends of France are enemies of the revolt, and that its sanguinary repression may be at hand. The soldiery now at Versailles may be loyal, and may be directed by firm hands, in which case Belleville and Montmartre will be given over for terrible punishment. Lastly, there are the Germans, who have been ordered by their Emperor to suspend all movements of evacuation, and who may claim the right to protect Paris for their own sakes. Heartily do we hope that this humiliation may be spared to France; but if it come it will be due to those who lingered when they should have acted, and who should, with the troops on whom they could rely, have shelled the revolting districts as soon as the demands of the Government had been met by insolent defiance. This would have been true mercy. If we abstain from using the strongest language in condemnation of the timidity which avoided the only rational course, it is because there is a possibility that M. Thiers may plead that he could rely on nobody. This would be a shameful avowal for France, and yet it may be the truth.

We would gladly point out anything hopeful in the dreary prospect of the hour. There is a feeling that the revolutionists are dismayed, and that they have a real terror not of their countrymen, but of the Germans. They may, it is now thought, have sense enough to know that any fresh triumphs will be bought at a price which will be all the heavier for not being instantly paid. Shall we add that, with the exception of the two murders which have been recorded and several outrages of a less savage kind, the instincts of a cruel mob have not yet been let loose? That is all that has the least element of hope in it; and even this is hopeful only because it points out that immediate and unhesitating repression, by one power or another, is demanded by the situation. We trust that before we write again Paris will have been relieved of the worst foes that have been seen within her walls.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

Saturday being the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise, the band of the 2nd Life Guards played in the morning beneath her Royal Highness's windows on the terrace. The Count de Flandres and the Marquis of Lorne partook of luncheon with her Majesty. Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, Earl Granville, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster officiated. Prince and Princess Christian remained to luncheon. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the castle from the Continent. Prince Arthur received the Duke at the Windsor railway station. Major General Sir F. Seymour, C.B., attended his Royal Highness from Dover. The Count de Flandres also arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Count de Flandres, and Count Seckendorff.

On Monday the following visitors arrived at the castle:—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Sutherland, and various members of the Queen's household and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Royal personages. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Count de Flandres, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Ely, the Duke of Roxburghe, and Count Seckendorff. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and visitors at the castle had the honour of joining the Royal party after dinner in the drawing-room. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards was in attendance. Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room.

Many of the Queen's visitors took their departure from the castle after the Royal marriage.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée, on Wednesday, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom, on Tuesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen will open the Royal Albert Hall in person on Wednesday next.

Lord Methuen and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., have succeeded Lord Camoys and Lord Charles Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The marriage of Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and of the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, was solemnised on Tuesday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The members of the Royal family, with their relatives, assembled in the Green Drawing-Room of the castle. The bridal cortège left the castle at twelve o'clock for the southern entrance of the chapel, attended by a Captain's escort of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. In the first six carriages were the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the several Royal personages. In the next four carriages proceeded the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, the Count de Flandres, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee. Next followed the procession of the bride. The first three carriages contained the ladies and gentlemen in waiting

upon the Queen and the bride, the Prince of Wales, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg. In the fourth carriage were the Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain; the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G.; and the Prince of Wales. In the fifth carriage were the Queen and the bride.

The bridegroom arrived at the chapel from the castle with his supporters, Earl Percy and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower. The bridesmaids arrived at the western entrance of the chapel. At half-past twelve o'clock the procession of the bride entered the chapel. The bride was supported by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The train of her Royal Highness was borne by eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls:—

Lady E. Campbell.	Lady F. Gordon-Lennox.
Lady Lary Cecil.	Lady Grace Gordon.
Lady Mary Butler.	Lady C. Seymour.
Lady F. Montagu.	Lady Alice Fitzgerald.

The procession passed up the choir to the haut pas, where the bridegroom awaited the bride, who was conducted to a seat on the left of the altar, the Queen occupying a seat near the bride. The various members of the Royal family were ranged on the haut pas on the left of the Queen, and the members of the Argyll family upon the right of the bridegroom, the bridesmaids occupying the centre of the haut pas behind the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London. The bride was given away by the Queen. After the ceremony her Majesty kissed her daughter, and the Marquis of Lorne kissed the Queen's hand. The bridal procession retired from the chapel in the same order as on the entry, the "Wedding March" being played. The musical service was under the direction of Dr. Elvey. The visitors which filled the chapel followed the bridal cortège to the castle, when the marriage register was duly attested in the White Drawing-Room. The Royal wedding breakfast was served in the Oak Room, covers being laid for sixty guests. A breakfast was served at a buffet in the Waterloo Gallery for the general company.

The Queen wore a black satin dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet, and train of blue velvet, edged with white Brussels lace and blue feather trimming; head-dress, blue feathers, pearls, and diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert and Danish orders.

The wedding dress of Princess Louise was of a rich white satin, covered with a deep flounce of Honiton point lace, trimmed with cords of orange-blossoms, white heather, and myrtle, and a train of white satin, trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace, held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The Princess also wore a diamond necklace, to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds, with a sapphire in the centre, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne, and a diamond and emerald bracelet, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness likewise wore a diamond bracelet which had belonged to the Duchess of Kent, and the one given to her by the people of Windsor. On leaving the castle, after the marriage ceremony, her Royal Highness wore a white corded silk dress trimmed with swansdown and fringe, and a white chip bonnet with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange-blossoms.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pink satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, a wreath of white heather; and emerald, diamond, and pearl ornaments.

Princess Christian wore a dress of light cerise satin trimmed with white lace and diamond ornaments.

Princess Teck wore a dress of rich blue satin.

The Duchess of Argyll wore a dress of white satin with veil and diamond ornaments.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of white glacé silk, trimmed with satin, and a tunic of gossamer and fringe cerise roses, white heather, and ivy, with wreaths to correspond.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars; Prince Arthur, the uniform of the Rifle Brigade; and Prince Leopold, a Highland dress.

The Duke of Argyll was attired in the Clan Campbell costume.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Royal Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers.

The bride and bridegroom took their departure from the castle at ten minutes past four for Claremont House, Esher, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Following an ancient Highland custom, a new broom was thrown after them as they ascended the carriage steps, and also a shower of white satin slippers as the carriage rolled away. Lady Churchill and the Earl of Mountcharles were in attendance upon the Princess. At Old Windsor a bouquet was presented to her Royal Highness by Miss Carr-Lloyd. Every mark of enthusiasm was shown to the Royal bride on her route by the many thousands of spectators assembled to wish her happiness. An address was presented to the Princess by the Rector of Esher upon her arrival in the village, and a bouquet of white camellias and orange-blossoms was presented to her Royal Highness by Miss Constance Wigram, daughter of the High Sheriff of Surrey.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday (Friday) week, from Melton Mowbray. The Princess of Wales visited Princess Teck and the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. On Saturday the Prince visited the Count de Flandres, at the Clarendon Hotel. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Charing Cross Theatre. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen. The Prince and Princess were present at a ball, on Wednesday evening, given by Musurus Pacha at the Turkish Embassy.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Dover on Monday. His Majesty left Wilhelmshöhe, on Sunday, by special train, being accompanied to the frontier by General Montebello. Upon his departure two companies of the 83rd Regiment formed a guard of honour. The ex-Emperor arrived in the evening at Ostend, and crossed the Channel, in the special steamer Comte de Flandre, to Dover, where he was affectionately received by the Empress and the Prince Imperial. He was received by the inhabitants with the utmost enthusiasm. The Imperial family proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, and, after a short stay, took their departure by a special train for Chislehurst. The illustrious exiles were accompanied to the train by various distinguished personages. Lady North and Major Dickson accompanied the ex-Emperor to Chislehurst, where he arrived at half-past three, and was received by Sir Edward Watkin,

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"The Papers" are so full of events that there is little demand for comments. For England the week is festive, and a Royal marriage has been celebrated with the heartiest approbation of the nation. From Germany we have, this week, the details of the re-entry of the Sovereign who went forth a King and returned an Emperor; and not the least pleasant reading, amid the interesting detail, is a passage which I extract from the *Daily News*:—"Behind the Emperor, as he came from the carriage, was a younger face—that of his eldest son. I wonder the Princess is not jealous to see all these pretty girls—Princesses, Grand Duchesses, and what not—hugging her husband 'with effusion.' But not she. She has fast hold of his left arm; and she looks about so proudly and gladly, the light of love in every feature. Her back hair had come down, and it streamed over her shoulders in beautiful confusion." Will not this have been read with delight by the Royal circle gathered on Tuesday to celebrate the wedding of "her" sister.

Then we have an incident which suggests a graver sentiment. There has been reception of another Emperor. England has welcomed the exiled Sovereign who, a few months ago, led out his armies to the battle, and to whom the chances of war have been adverse. The Emperor Louis Napoleon is with his wife, and with the son for whom he dared all, and lost all. He arrived at Dover on Monday, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was manifested in a way which was not, perhaps, in the best taste, and which was certainly inconvenient, for the Empress seemed "half-frightened, half-pleased" as room was with difficulty made for the Royal party; but she will forgive John Bull's awkwardness of manner—he meant all for the best. Awkwardness is our forte, but we are very earnest. It may, however, be hoped that the illustrious exiles will be permitted to sojourn in retirement, and that there will be no vulgar attempts to pry upon them; but I, for one, shall be in no degree surprised to hear that the Chislehurst station receives, for a good while to come, an accession of visitors who take their chance of managing in some way or other to have a stare at some member of the Emperor's family.

Infinitely graver is the news from Paris, but to this I advert only to show what a catalogue of events is presented this week. It is not here that there is place for more than allusion to the terrible scenes that have followed the German evacuation. While I write Paris is in the hands of the Red Republicans, aided by recreant National Guards, traitorous regulars, and the whole of the dangerous classes. Foul murders have already marked the triumph of false patriotism. How long that triumph is to endure depends on those who have as yet shown few signs of vigour. But if the French army should not be true, there is another which may be invoked to the aid of Paris.

At no time has a British earthquake attained respectability, and that of Friday night last has not been more successful than its predecessors. Everybody remembers Horace Walpole's friend's description of one which occurred in his time—"it was so tame it might have been stroked." The most noteworthy thing about the last shock is the unwillingness of people in various places where it was felt to believe that there was an earthquake at all. At Leeds, in particular, the sturdy folk were especially incredulous; and it would seem that they were obliged to have some sort of a meeting, or general comparison of notes, next day before they condescended to recognise the convulsion of nature. The various comparisons to which the phenomenon gave rise have been exceedingly entertaining; but the profundity of bathos, or the deepest insult to the earthquake, was in the declaration of one gentleman that he was reminded of the noise a rat would make in running about among the fire-irons in the fender. I remember that when a slight shock was felt some years ago, Mr. A'Beckett made excessive fun of the persons who wrote their accounts to the papers, and he immortalised one gentleman who gravely stated that "his first idea was that his little boy had fallen out of bed, his second that there was an earthquake." Happy are we who live where such things remind us of what was said by cynical courtiers under Louis XIV., when general after general was defeated by the English:—"These events are matter for congratulation: they furnish such capital material for epigrams."

Writing on the birthday of Vandyck, I will speak of pictures. Again come round the pleasant days when the artists allow their friends to see privately the works which are going to the Academy. But there is something else to be said. I remember having adverted to this in years gone by. The exhibition of a picture to private friends was a graceful and artistic thing. But British ill-manners have worked their usual result. So many persons who have not even personal acquaintance with artists presume on their good nature, and visit their rooms because it is "the thing" to have made the round, and because having seen a variety of new pictures gives material for chatter, that I hear of certain exclusion being intended this year. I have heard of doors that will not be opened at all, and of others at which no admission will be given unless the name of the visitor is on a list in the hall. It is friendly in me to mention this, and to hint to folk who have no claim on a painter's courtesy that they had better avoid invading him, as they may receive an unpleasant message. Having often been in a studio at this time of the year, I can testify that the assurance with which sundry people, especially ladies, enter the sanctum is delightful from a comic point of view. "O, Mr. —," chirrups a full-dressed matron, in her best-company voice, "you don't know me, but your brother knows my cousin, Mrs. —, very well; so I thought you would kindly — O dear, how charming!" she proceeds, not even quite finishing her excuse before advancing to inspection. And, as the faithful study of the liberal arts mollifies the manners and does not permit them to be ferocious, what can the artist do but bow and smile, and show the lady and three or four of her friends to a place, and let them hinder the view of his own friends, or of persons who ought to be allowed to examine his work quietly. He does that; but when the impertinent party rustles and chatters its way out, he usually says something which does not savour of the mollified manners. It is not wonderful that this year artists intend to defend themselves a little, and, however willing to "show the glory of their art," not to cry, "Open locks whoever knocks."

The new postal regulations are in the right direction, but they are not satisfactory as yet. Specially are the new money-order arrangements objectionable. Sums are to be "under" a given amount. This will occasion a good deal of needless trouble to the post-office officials, who will be pestered with commentaries from the humbler classes as to why they may not send a half-sovereign for a penny, but may send the sum less a penny.



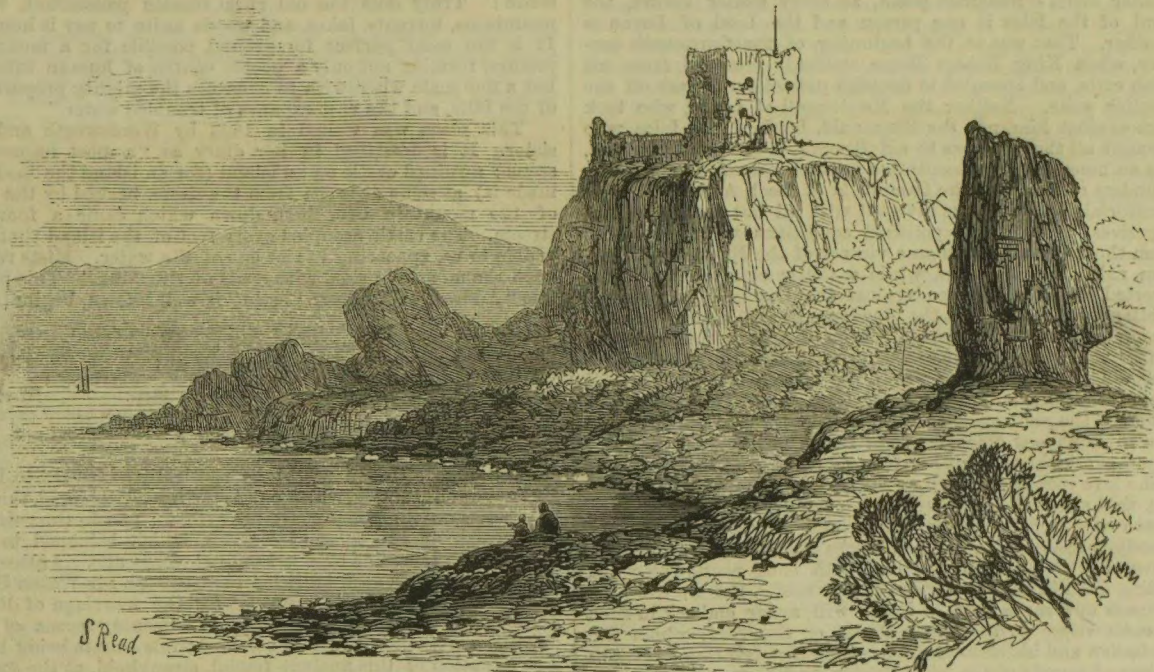
CLAREMONT, SURREY, THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

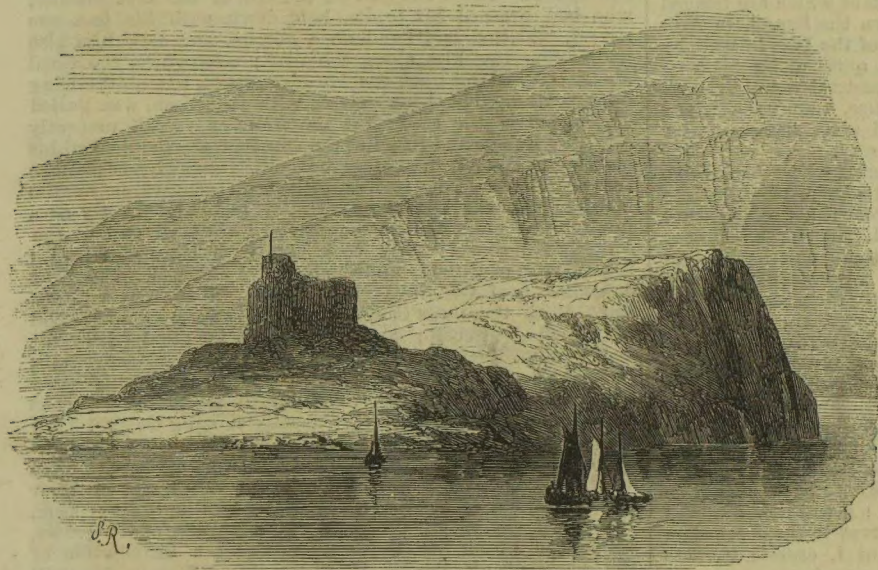
THE LAND OF LORNE.

According to Mr. Robert Buchanan, whose new book with this alliterative title is dedicated by permission to Princess Louise, the "Land of Lorne" includes the Hebrides. He regards what is commonly called Lorne—namely, the seaward portion of Argyshire between Loch Awe and the west coast, as but "a little garden attached to the Castle of Inverary." Both the Inner and the Outer Hebrides, "from Mull to the Long Island"—that is, to Uist, including Skye but not Lewis—"are the surrounding domains." "The Lord of the Isles," says Mr. Buchanan, "and the Lord of Lorne were originally one, who held free sway over the whole tract of sea and land covered in Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' north to Skye, south to Loch Ranza," in Arran; "and the Campbell, in his turn, has held the soil of many of the isles. In a word," continues this author, "the future home of your Royal Highness is the Scottish Hebrides, every feature of which I am sure you will soon know by heart instead of confining your visit to Loch Fyne and a distant peep of the 'Shepherds of Loch Etive.' And the future people of your Royal Highness are the Hebrideans, not one of whom but will welcome you, whether it be his daily task to sow golden grain in the furrows of Kilbride," on the mainland by Loch Fyne, "or to herd cattle on the lonely heights of Mull, or to fish cod and ling on the stormy bank between Canna and Rum. Everywhere you will send a gleam of hope."

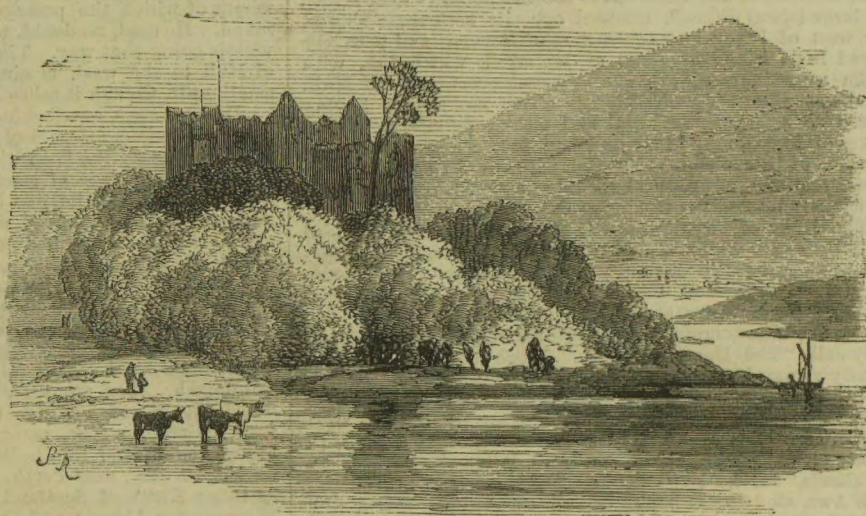
Now, in borrowing freely as we shall from Mr. Buchanan's descriptions of the "Land of Lorne," to accompany the selected Leaves of our Artist's Sketch-Book, we do not intend to go with him so far out to sea. Historically and geographically, it may perhaps be remarked, his definition of what comes under the title quoted is a little forced and stretched. In Sir



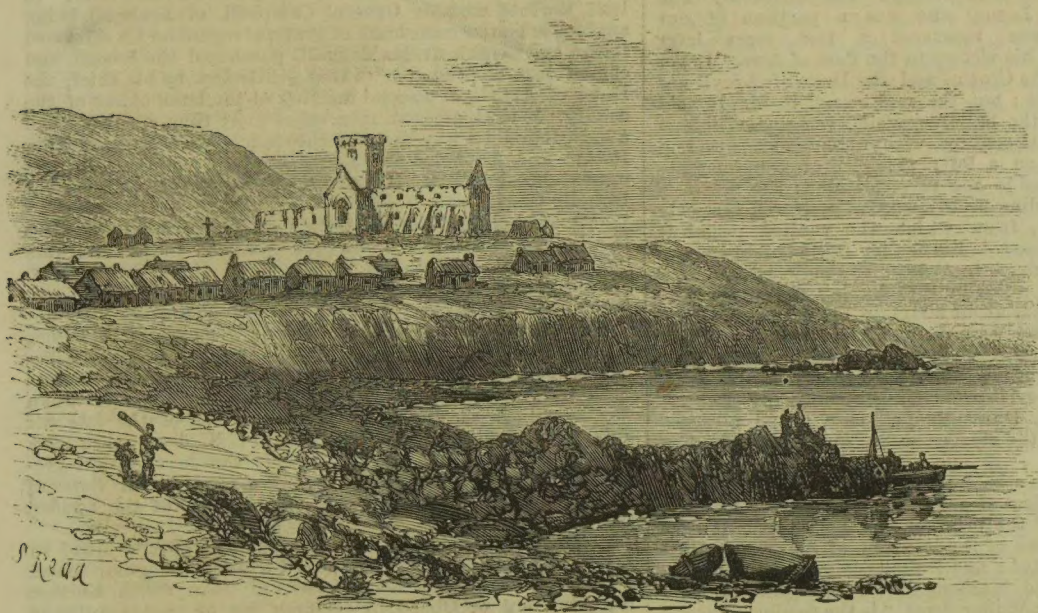
DUNOLLY CASTLE.



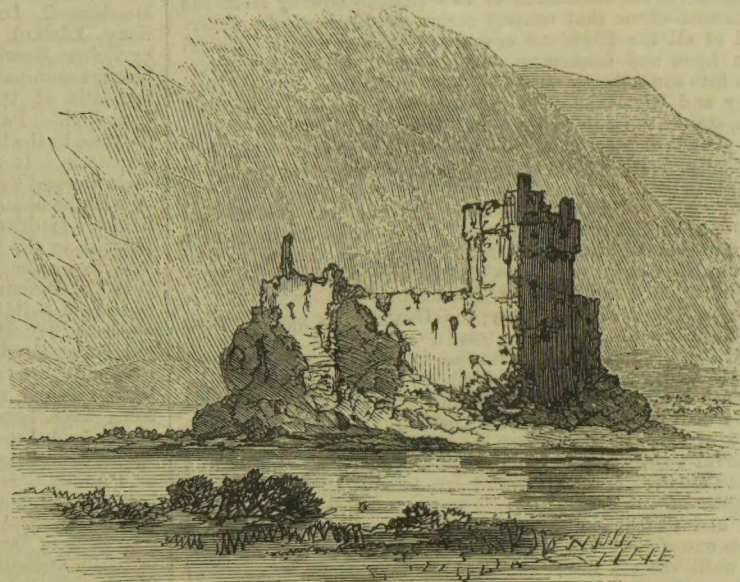
ARDTORNISH CASTLE.



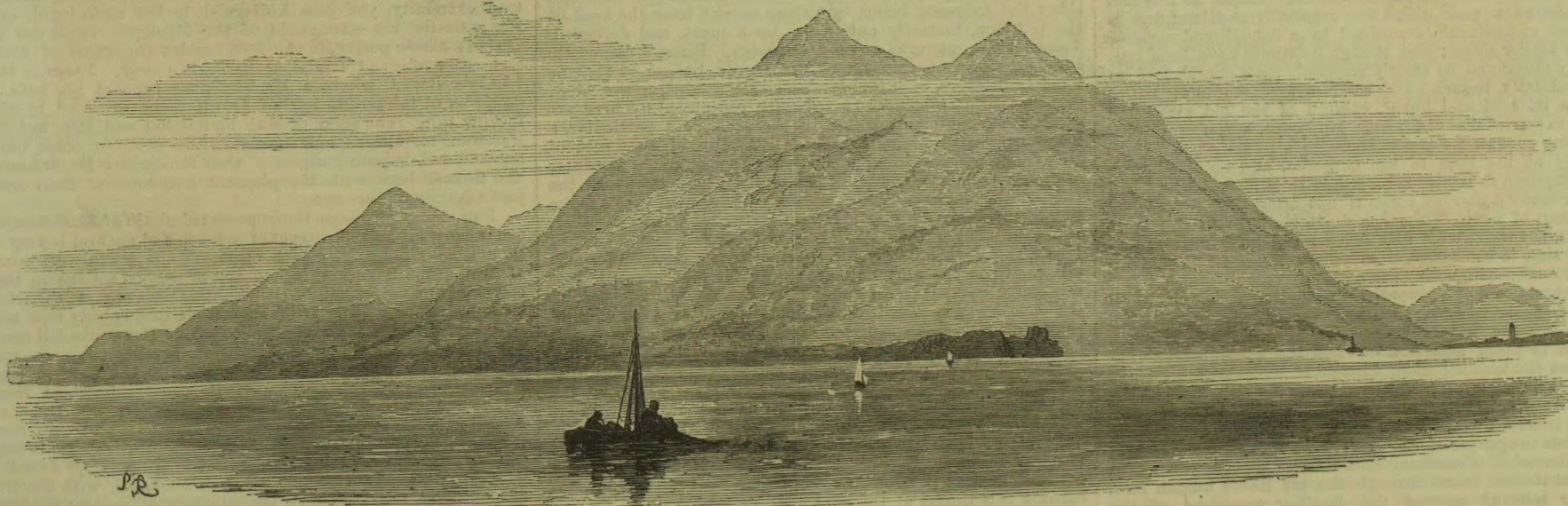
DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE.



IONA.



KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH AWE.



ISLAND OF MULL.

Walter Scott's romantic poem, as every reader knows, the Lord of the Isles is one person and the Lord of Lorne is another. That was at the beginning of the fourteenth century, when King Robert Bruce suddenly returned from his Irish exile, and appealed to Scottish patriotism to cast off the English yoke. Neither the Macdougall of Lorne, who took part against him, nor the Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, who brought all the islanders to aid Bruce's landing in Ayrshire, has an hereditary representative in the house of Argyll. The founders of this were the Campbells of Loch Awe; and their territorial lordship, once invested with all but sovereign prerogatives, arose under political conditions totally different from those of the age when a viceroy of the Norwegian kingdom ruled the Hebrides, while a Celtic chieftain in Lorne asserted his independence against the Lowland kingdom of Scotland. It is true that the Macdougalls and Macdonalds had a common ancestor, Somerled, Thane of Argyll, in the twelfth century. It is true that to the present Duke of Argyll and Marquis of Lorne belong also the barony of Mull; and that the Duke is proprietor of Iona, which was anciently esteemed the metropolis of the northern isles. It is most certain that the new Marchioness of Lorne "will send a gleam of hope" everywhere about her future home. And it is probable, if she love yachting as well as the Queen her mother did at her age, that she will sometimes visit even the remoter Hebrides, whose wonderful scenery, awful and beautiful, with the grandest combined effects of rocks and clouds and mighty ocean, has never been described with more poetic force and feeling than in the book we have just read. But we trust the Princess now made Lady of Lorne will never embark in such a crank vessel as the Ocean Queen or the Tern, which Mr. Buchanan and his comrades navigated through those perilous firths and sounds of the West British Archipelago; and whenever she puts forth "round the Rhu," may it be in a well-appointed steamer and in the calmest and fairest weather!

The subject of our present notice is confined to the shores of Lorne and Morven, two distinct parts of the Argyllshire mainland, separated by the broad firth which terminates in Loch Linnhe, at the entrance to the Caledonian Canal; with the large island of Mull, situated opposite both those shores, due west of Lorne and south-west of Morven, and with the sacred little island of Iona, or Icolmkill, which lies, with Staffa near it, outside the south-west promontory of Mull. All these places, for the reasons above mentioned, having regard to existing territorial and titular privileges of the Dukes of Argyll, may fairly be taken into account upon the occasion of his eldest son's marriage to Princess Louise. Their features of natural beauty and historic interest abundantly reward the trouble of description.

The Duke of Argyll's seat, Inverary Castle, near the head of Loch Fyne, which stretches far inland along the south-eastern side of Lorne, is shown in another page. It is distant but sixteen miles from the eastern bank of Loch Awe, that mighty sheet of water, supplied by innumerable rivulets and brooks from the surrounding mountains, which Mr. Buchanan aptly calls "The Heart of Lorne." Loch Awe, its lower extremity gemmed with lovely green islets, and commanded by the huge mass of Ben Cruachan, with its heather-clad flanks and ruddy peaks aloft, must have a separate illustration next week. The best account of it may be read in Mr. P. G. Hamerton's delightful little book, "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands," for he lived through all seasons on an islet of Loch Awe, studying to depict its scenery with pencil and pen. This lake discharges itself northward by a deep and swift river into Loch Etive, and thence into the sea. The "Shepherds," as one might guess, are the guardian mountains of Etive. At one end of Loch Awe, which lies directly under Ben Cruachan, is the confluence of two streams flowing from the north-east—from that central region of Scotland, the watershed of all the Highland country, around the hills between Glen Lyon and Glenorchy, whence descend so many rivers both into the Atlantic and the German Ocean. Where Glenorchy and Glenstrae open together into the basin of Loch Awe, stands the ruined Castle of Kilchurn, which our Artist has sketched. It is an object of the greatest interest, especially at this moment, in reference to the noble family of Campbell, henceforth allied by a happy marriage with the Royal family of Great Britain. For this was the ancient seat of the "Knights of Lochow." They were the heirs of a younger son of the great Celtic family of Diarmid, who went to Normandy, won fame and fortune there as a soldier, and married the heiress of Beauchamp or Campus Bellus, niece to the Duke, William the Conqueror's father; this Macdiarmid's son, Gillespie, settled among his kinsfolk in Argyllshire; and his son, Duncan, marrying the daughter of Dugald Cruachan, Thane of Lochow, before the close of the eleventh century, became the great Campbell of Lochow. The whole clan of O'Duibhne, or Sliocht Dhairmid, assumed the name of Campbell in token of their connection with this powerful chief. The title of Mac Callum More, Son of the Great Campbell, has been worn by the head of this family since the time of the first Sir Colin Campbell, a renowned statesman and warrior, knighted by King Alexander III. in 1280. It was one of these knights of Lochow or Loch-awe, about 1443, who built the old tower still forming part of the remains of Kilchurn Castle; and about the same time the title of Lord Campbell, with the delegated Royal jurisdiction of Argyll, was bestowed by King James II. Hence there is no more significant monument than Kilchurn of the rise of the house of Argyll.

"The ruin," observes Mr. Buchanan, "stands at the end of the lake, on a rock which was originally an island, but is now a sort of peninsula, connected by a flat alluvial meadow with the higher shore; and, though its stones have been outrageously plundered to supply materials for a church and an inn at Dalmailly, though every scrap of wood it ever contained has been pilfered and burnt, enough of the old place still remains to spiritualise the whole landscape, a few crumbling walls being enough for the purpose in all such cases. Built originally at the time of the Crusades, and occupied by a British garrison so late as 1745, Kilchurn still abides, and will abide for many a year to come, if not altogether demolished by the hand of man. Time has dealt gently with it, merely pencilling the walls with soft lichens and golden moss; and so far as time is concerned, it may be a ghost in the moonlight for a thousand years to come.

"Kilchurn, though beautiful exceedingly in dead-still summer weather, appears to most advantage when the wind is high and the waters wild. On some dark day, when Cruachan is black with shadow and the raincloud driving past, when the loch is broken into great waves with crest-like head and hollows black as ink, and when the wild lines of the rain shoot down in light over the old ruin, Kilchurn becomes a spirit; indeed, the almost human centre of the scene. Wild mist clouds the gorges of the Pass of Awe, the wind moans in the blackness of Cruachan, and Kilchurn, with the waves lashing at its feet, stares through the air like a human face, strangely relieved against the dazzling greenness of the meadow which links it to the land. What are all the effects of moonlight compared to that desolate look of loneliness and woe, mingled with secret strength to resist the elemental

strife! Truly does the old ruin remain paramount, while mountains, torrents, lakes, and woods unite to pay it homage. It is the most perfect foreground possible for a mountain picture, forming not only a poetic centre of human interest, but a fine scale wherewith to measure the mighty proportions of the hills, and the vast expanse of troubled water."

This place was visited in 1803 by Wordsworth and his sister. It is described in her diary as "a most impressive scene; a ruined castle on an island (for an island the flood had made it) at some distance from the shore, backed by the cove of the mountain Cruachan, down which came a foaming stream. The castle occupied every foot of the island that was visible to us, appearing to rise out of the water. Mists rested upon the mountain side, with spots of sunshine." This poet's fine "Address to Kilchurn Castle" is well known, beginning

Child of loud-throated war! the mountain stream
Rears in thy hearing; but thy hour of rest
Is come, and thou art silent in thy age;
Save when the winds sweep by, and sounds are caught
Ambiguous, neither wholly thine nor theirs.
* * * * * What art thou, from care
Cast off, abandoned by thy rugged Sire
Nor by soft Peace adopted?

The same question might be poetically addressed to Dunstaffnage and Dunolly, which our Artist has represented, the two old castles on the Lorne coast, near Oban; and to the ruins of Ardtornish, on the coast of Morven, which belonged to the Lord of the Isles five or six hundred years ago. Ardtornish Castle was not, in fact, built till 1340, though Sir Walter Scott has made its festal halls, prepared for the marriage of Edith of Lorne to Ronald of the Isles, the opening scene of his chivalrous romance, the date ascribed to its events being 1307. The situation of this ancient feudal stronghold, at the south-eastern entrance to the narrow Sound or Strait of Mull, is highly picturesque; on one hand is a range of steep rocks or cliffs, overhanging the sea; on the other is the mouth of Loch Alline, a small salt-water lake, the banks of which are fringed with copse-wood. It looks up and down the Sound, to Aros and Duart, other fortresses of the Lord of the Isles in Mull, by means of which the passage was kept quite under his command. He used, no doubt, to levy a considerable toll upon all vessels going that way. The outer course, round the island of Mull to the west, is circuitous, and often dangerous for small craft, though it takes Iona on its way.

Dunstaffnage, overlooking Connel Ferry, where Loch Etive pours its furious cataract of waters over a ledge of rocks into the sea, meeting the flood tide with a roar that can be heard for miles, is a place of great historical importance. It was the capital of the primitive Scottish nation; but that was in times when the natives of what is now called Scotland, being of very different race, had no notion that their posterity would ever bear the name of Scots. It was not until the conquest of the Picts, in the eastern country, by the Scots, or western people of Irish race, which occurred about the middle of the ninth century, that the capital of the Scottish kingdom was transferred to a more central site in Perthshire. It was in like manner fixed afterwards at Dunfermline, and finally at Edinburgh. The stone called in Gaelic "Lia Fail," upon which the Scottish Kings were crowned, had been brought from Ireland to Iona, several centuries before; it had been brought again from Iona to Dunstaffnage; it was then removed to Scone Abbey, near Perth, where it served in the coronation of many Kings of Scotland, till Edward I. carried it off to Westminster Abbey; and there it still remains, a portion of the sacred chair in which all the Sovereigns of Great Britain, to Queen Victoria, have sat for the same ceremonial. During the English usurpation, the rightful King of Scotland being an exile, the castle of Dunstaffnage was seized by The Macdougall, Lord of Lorne, who was a partisan of our King Edward. It was recovered a few years later by Robert Bruce, after his victory in the Pass of Awe. It yet belongs nominally to the Crown, and the Duke of Argyll has the title of its keeper; but the real owner is Sir Donald Campbell. Part of the building which remains visible is ascribed to the thirteenth century, with subsequent repairs and additions. It stands on a lofty precipice of conglomerate rock, scarped on all sides to the perpendicular; the access is by a flight of steps, leading up to a wooden platform, formerly a movable drawbridge, from which the vaulted portal is entered, to the inner court. Sir Walter Scott, in his poem, describes a similar approach to Ardtornish Castle. Not much is left of Dunstaffnage, a fire in 1715 having destroyed most of the old building. It is about 300 ft. in circumference; the walls are 9 ft. thick, and were 66 ft. high, forming an irregular four-sided structure, each corner rounded, with round towers at three of the corners. Near the castle is an antique Gothic chapel, with a burial-ground, in which kings and chieftains have been laid. Dunstaffnage has a grand prospect across Loch Linnhe to the Morven shore, over the long, low island of Lismore.

Dunolly Castle, upon a bold promontory at one side of the bay of Oban, is the subject of another sketch. This was the proper ancestral seat of the original Lords of Lorne, the descendants of Dougall, one of the two sons of Somerled, killed in battle at Renfrew, 1164; and Dunolly is still the property of a gentleman named Macdougall. "The principal part that remains," says Sir Walter Scott, "is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large, apparently, as Ardtornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments inclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended, doubtless, by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive, with its islands and mountains, on the other, two romantic eminences tufted with copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment, of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called Clach-na-can, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say that, when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorne, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the consideration attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life."

This is the place to speak of the famous "Brooch of Lorne," a jewel of much historic and romantic interest, the pattern of which is shown in an illustration at page 281. It will be remembered how, in Scott's "Lord of the Isles," the chieftain of Lorne, to provoke his unwelcome guests, bids his minstrel Ferrand sing at the banquet in Ardtornish Castle, in presence of Robert Bruce, an insolent song of triumph concerning this trophy of the fight near Teyndrum:—

Moulded thou for monarch's use
By the overweening Bruce,
When the royal robe he tied
O'er a heart of wrath and pride;

Thence in triumph wert thou torn
By the victor hand of Lorne!

The real brooch is not "of ourning gold," but of silver set with pearls. It consists of a circular plate, 4 in. in diameter, with a buckle on the under side. The upper side has a rim indented with battlements, like the wall around a fortress, within which rise eight round projections, an inch and a quarter high, probably intended to represent the towers inclosed by the wall. Each of these is surmounted with a Scottish river pearl. A second rim or inner wall, ornamentally carved, surrounds an eminence of circular form, but moulded into eight semi-cylinders. It is the "keep" of the castle, which stands higher than the eight outer towers. This is hollow, forming a case or locket to hold any small article of value. Its cover is elegantly adorned with a large gem on the summit. The brooch was that which fastened the plaid of Robert Bruce, crowned King of Scotland in 1306, when he was driven by the English forces into the west country. The Lorne Macdougalls, his bitterest enemies, met and fought with him at Dalree, or Dalrigh, or "The King's Field," in Glen Dochart, on the borders of Perthshire and Argyll. The followers of King Robert got the worst of the fight, but the King himself escaped. Alexander Macdougall, the chief of Lorne, was nephew to John Comyn, whom Bruce had stabbed at the altar of the Greyfriars' Church, in Dumfries. He had sworn to kill Bruce in revenge. It is said that in this conflict he had a personal struggle with the warrior King, who struck him down with his famous battle-axe, and would have slain him, but that two of Lorne's vassals, the MacKeochs, a father and son, rescued him by seizing Bruce's plaid or mantle, and so dragging the King aside. Another version of the story is that three MacKeochs, brothers, who were sons of the Lorne chieftain's doorkeeper, threw themselves at once upon Bruce, as he rode on horseback in the rear of his party; the rear being then the post of danger, with their enemies in pursuit behind. Bruce chopped off the arm of the first brother, who had grasped his bridle, held down with his foot the second, who had laid hand on a stirrup, and slew him also while dragging him along the road; meanwhile, the third MacKeoch had got upon the horse's crupper, to stab the King from behind. The King's cloak, with its brooch, was pulled off and fell in the road; but the unlucky rascal, presently seized by Robert and lifted to the front of the saddle, had his brains knocked out in another moment. In whichever manner the brooch was lost, it was picked up afterwards by the Macdougalls, who kept it as a trophy, and subsequently as a family relic, more than 300 years. In the civil wars of the seventeenth century they took part with King Charles I.; their castles of Dunolly and Goalen were besieged, in 1647, by detachments of General Leslie's troops, on the Covenanters' side. With these was Campbell of Inverawe, who made spoil of the silver brooch; and it was long kept quietly by his descendants, kinsmen of the house of Argyll. The Macdougalls, in the last century, underwent great changes of fortune, losing their estates in 1715 by their attachment to the Stuarts, but regaining them in 1745 by their loyalty to King George. They did not, perhaps, know what had become of the ancient heirloom of their princely forefathers. It was supposed to have been destroyed in a fire which burnt down one of their houses, as stated in the notes to Sir Walter Scott's poem. But about the year 1819 one of the Campbells of Inverawe, being the owner of the brooch under a distribution of the goods of his family, died, leaving orders in his will for its sale and division of the money between his children. It was offered for sale in London, and the Prince Regent bid £500 for it (he ought to have presented it to Sir Walter), but the trustees would not take less than £1000. Six years later, in 1825, the late amiable General Campbell, of Lochnell, being anxious to bestow some mark of grateful regard on his esteemed friend and neighbour Macdougall, purchased the brooch, and caused it to be presented to that gentleman by his chief, the Duke of Argyll, at a social meeting of the landholders of the county. It thus, after an interval of more than a century and a half, found its way back to the family who, next to King Robert and his heirs and representatives, were certainly its most rightful owners. It is at present kept with great care at Dunolly Castle."

We are indebted for all these very interesting particulars to a little book entitled "The Clan Campbell and the Marquis of Lorne," just published by Mr. John Hogg, York-street, Covent-garden, and by Menzies and Co., of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The living chief of the Lorne Macdougalls, descended from "mighty Somerled" and a daughter of Olaus, Norse King of Man and the other Isles, is Charles Allan Macdougall, Esq., of Dunolly Castle, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, brother of the late Captain Alexander John Macdougall, R.A., who died in 1867, and son of the late Sir John Macdougall, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral R.N., deceased in 1865. This gentleman—not the Marquis—is the hereditary representative of the Lords of Lorne. We refer to Sir Bernard Burke's "Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry."

The island of Mull, thirty miles long and twenty broad in some parts, but curved and indented to a very irregular shape, is separated from the Lorne coast, at Oban (with Kerrera lying in front of Oban), by its firth, ten or twelve miles in width; but from the Morven coast, towards the north, it is divided only by a strait, varying from one mile wide to three. Sailing or steaming up this channel, named the Sound of Mull, to the small seaport town of Tobermory, at its north-west extremity, you pass Ardtornish to the right hand, and Duart Castle, the stronghold of the Macleans, renowned in Ossian's heroic poetry, to the left, besides the ruins of Aros, and other relics of feudal or barbaric power. There is the "Lady's Rock," where a Maclean once exposed his wife, a daughter of the second Earl of Argyll, to be drowned by the flowing tide. The shore of Mull here is flat and low, but its westward mountains, and the cliffs of its southern coast, have a grand and imposing aspect. One remembers Dr. Johnson and Boswell here, with the pleasant anecdotes of their tour just a hundred years ago.

Iona and Staffa—one the consecrated abode of St. Columba, the other a geological marvel of science and natural beauty—lie not many miles from each other, off the south-west coast of Mull. We have nothing to say of Fingal's Cave on this occasion, any more than of the Giant's Causeway, on the Irish coast far to the south. It is remarkable that nobody took any notice of these wondrous basaltic pillar structures till comparatively recent times. Iona, its topography, scenery, and historical antiquities, with the devout life, the ecclesiastical position, and religious mission of its great inhabitant, from A.D. 568 to A.D. 597, have been described by the Duke of Argyll in a little book (published by Strahan and Co.), consisting of several essays written for *Good Words*. He is proprietor of the sacred spot, with its ruins of St. Mary's Cathedral, St. Martin's Cross, and St. Oran's Chapel, with the site of the primitive monastery, the cemetery of ancient Scottish Kings, and the remains of a nunnery, founded in the thirteenth century, long after the monks had been slaughtered and the place laid waste by savage Norwegian pirates. The oldest of these buildings still visible, St. Odhrain's or St. Oran's

Chapel, may have been that built by Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, in the eleventh century; but it probably occupies the very ground where stood the wooden huts of the Irish apostle and his disciples, four or five hundred years before. The nunnery would not have been much to his mind; for, like the Russian monastic communities visited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in the White Sea, the pious sodality of emigrant Celtic Christians shrank with horror from all creatures of the female sex. St. Columba is said (though not so stated in his Grace's book) to have hidden even a cow to live upon his island, because "where there is a cow there must be a woman; and where there is a woman there must be mischief." Princess Louise will nevertheless be permitted to land there. "Iona," a name of classical sound and look, is but Gaelic, from "I," or "Hy," an island, and a word meaning sacred; the place is sometimes called "I-colum-kil," the Isle of Columba's Mansion. The island is three miles long and one mile broad. It is separated by a very narrow strait from the precipitous headland, with red granite rocks, terminating the Ross of Mull, as the south-west promontory of Mull is named. It commands a magnificent view of all the Inner Hebrides, from Tyree and Coll as far as the mountains of Skye to the north and Jura and Islay to the south. But it was not the wish of St. Columba to enjoy an unbounded prospect. He chose Iona for his residence because it was the first shore he reached where Ireland was out of sight. For he loved his native Donegal but too dearly, and feared he might be tempted to return. The present inhabitants are a few small farmers and cottagers, with "upwards of 200 cows and heifers, 140 younger beasts, about 600 sheep and lambs, twenty-five horses, and some threescore of the pachyderms so dear to all the children of Erin." So the Duke of Argyll is careful to tell us. We suppose he means pigs. The islanders also grow a little corn, and fish for flounders, which he says they eat. Murray's Handbook warns us, however, that there is no inn. A St. Columba's Grand Hotel, for summer tourists, with good wines, a billiard-room, baths, and yachts, might appear a speculation not unworthy of this enlightened age. Some limited liability company should take it up, if his Grace's consent were to be expected, which is very doubtful. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, visited the Lorne country, and the islands of Mull, Staffa, and Iona, in August 1847, as related in her Majesty's pleasant Journal.

INVERARY CASTLE.

Far up Loch Fyne, an arm of the sea forty miles long, which pierces Western Scotland, its entrance protected from the ocean, moreover, by the lengthy peninsula of Cantire, and by several large islands, is seated the little county town of Argyllshire, with the great house of the Duke, now father-in-law to Princess Louise. Inverary takes its name from the small river Aray, which here, with the Shiray, runs into the loch. The town is not much larger or handsomer than an English village; but it is a notable station for the herring fishery, and the "Glasgow magistrates," as the fish brought from Loch Fyne up the Clyde are vulgarly called, have a good marketable reputation. Inverary received its charter as a Royal burgh in 1648 from King Charles I., then a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight. The population numbers about one thousand. Inverary Castle stands close by the town. It will be remembered how, in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," when Captain Dalgetty arrives here, with a guide from Sir Duncan Campbell of Ardenavohr, he sees a terrible sight in the marketplace. "It was a space of irregular width, halfway between the harbour, or pier, and the frowning castle-gate, which terminated, with its gloomy archway, portcullis, and flankers, the upper end of the vista. Midway this space was erected a rude gibbet, on which hung five dead bodies, two of which, from their dress, seemed to have been Lowlanders, and the other three corpses were muffled in their Highland plaids." These were men condemned as malefactors and put to death by order of the Marquis of Argyll, who had plenary jurisdiction in the county, as the King's Justiciary; but the Highlander's account was that they were "just three gentlemen caterans and twa Sassenach bits o' bodies that wadna do something that MacCallum More bade them." Captain Dalgetty goes on, and at the gate of the castle, defended by two guns, finds an inclosure, within a stockade or palisade, where he sees a huge block smeared with blood, an axe, likewise bloody, the ground strewn with sawdust, and a human head stuck on a pole. Such were the charms of Inverary in the seventeenth century. The old castle of that time, where Dalgetty was thrust into the dark dungeon with poor Randal MacEagh, Son of the Mist, and whence he cleverly escaped by laying hands upon the Marquis, who had ventured alone to speak with them, has long since been demolished. The present mansion was built, about 1750, by Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, brother to John, the second Duke—two of the best and ablest public men Scotland has ever known. It was he, Duke Archibald, who, among other wise and beneficent acts, procured the abolition of those feudal privileges which some of his predecessors had so cruelly used. The architect employed for his building was Adam; this modern castle is a stately but heavy quadrangular structure, of dark slaty stone, with round towers at the angles and a pavilion above. In the great hall is kept a collection of Highland weapons, with the muskets used by the clan Campbell—on King George's side, of course—at the battle of Culloden. The park is beautifully wooded; and the conical hill of Dunaquoich, overlooking the town, Glens Aray and Shiray, and Loch Fyne, commands an extensive landscape.

The General Synod of the Irish Church is summoned to meet on April 13, in Dublin, when the acts of the convention will be reviewed, and final shape given to the new organisation.

A beautiful piece of plate, subscribed for by a long list of officers and others, has been presented to Colonel Roche, late Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Reserve Forces for the North-Western District.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the number of insane paupers in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1870, so far as returned, was 46,548, of whom 20,829 were males and 25,719 females. Thus 4·3 per cent of the pauperism on Jan. 1, 1870, is ascribable to insanity. The 46,548 insane paupers were distributed as follows:—26,634 in county or borough lunatic asylums; 1589 in registered hospitals or licensed houses; 11,243 in unions or parish workhouses; 883 in lodgings, or boarded out; and 6199 residing with relatives.

News has arrived from the Republic of Chili that the Government of Valparaiso has communicated to the Chilean Minister in London that it is its desire to offer a tribute to the memory of Lord Cochrane by erecting a statue. The proposal was met by the population of Chili, and especially by that of Valparaiso, with such spontaneous welcome that 9000 dols. were quickly subscribed. At the same time the Government prayed the Minister to give instructions for a statue of Lord Cochrane to be sent from England as soon as one can be completed.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

In the "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," which her Majesty has kindly and wisely published for her loving people to read, and which has increased the esteem for her and her late husband in the minds of all judicious and generous readers, we find an account of the Royal visit to Inverary. "Our reception," writes the Queen, "was in the true Highland fashion. The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of Lorne, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporrán,' scarf, and Highland bonnet." Let us be permitted to follow this quotation from the Royal mother's journal, with an extract from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 28, 1847, about which time we gave a series of Illustrations of her tour, with the Prince Consort and her two eldest children, in the Western Highlands and Islands. They came to Inverary, where they stayed two or three hours. "The Queen, on ascending the steps," we then remarked, "recognised the little Marquis of Lorne, a graceful child, about three years old, in Highland costume; when her Majesty stepped down and took the little fellow by the hand, and lifted him up and kissed him." The Queen's daughter Louise was not born till May, 1848, about nine months after this pretty incident; and her Majesty could not have had the slightest notion of that bright Scottish boy as her future son-in-law. We are happy to be the means of bringing her maternal kiss to remembrance upon the joyful occasion of the present week.

The Right Honourable John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, styled by courtesy Marquis of Lorne, was born at Stafford House, close to St. James's Palace, Aug. 6, 1845. He is the eldest son and heir of the present Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. George John Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke, tenth or eleventh Marquis, and eighteenth Earl of Argyll (since 1457), Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viscount of Lochow and Glenila, Baron Campbell by writ in 1445, Baron of Lorne, 1470, Baron of Inverary, Morven, Mull, and Tyree, all in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Sundridge, of Coomb Bank, Kent, and Baron Hamilton, of Hambleton, Leicestershire, in the Peerage of England; hereditary Master of the Queen's Household; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Admiral of the Western Isles; Keeper of Dunoon, Dunstaffnage, and Carrick Castles; heritable Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Argyllshire; thirteenth Knight of Lochow. The Marquis of Lorne, now in the twenty-sixth year of his age, has four younger brothers—Archibald, born in 1846, Walter, George, and Colin, the last born in 1853; he has seven sisters, the eldest of whom is wife to Earl Percy, M.P., son and heir to the Duke of Northumberland. His mother, the Duchess of Argyll, was Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Sutherland Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and late Mistress of the Robes.

He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected M.P. for the shire of Argyll, in 1868, and has since acted as private secretary to the Duke, his father, in his office of Secretary of State for India. He is a captain of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, and of the 4th Sutherlandshire Rifle Volunteers.

The Marquis of Lorne made himself favourably known to the English reading public, in 1867, by a volume called "A Trip to the Tropics," in which he gave an account of his visit to the West Indies and the United States. It was in January, 1866, that he went out, in company with Mr. Arthur Strutt. He stayed nine days in Haiti, a month in Jamaica, and looked in at Havannah. The inquiry then going on with regard to the alleged cruelty and iniquity of the Colonial Government in the suppression of the negro revolt at Morant Bay led him to see more of the country, and to hear more of its actual condition, than he might otherwise have done. He met Governor Eyre, whose motives he esteemed good; but he found cause to believe that the negro peasantry suffered from a bad administration, and he could not approve of the illegal severities practised under martial law. Writing, as he did, before the report of the Royal Commission, the opinions formed by this young nobleman, amidst conflicting reports of excited partisans, were such as did credit to his judgment and to his candid desire of truth. It is interesting to observe that the slightly contemptuous tone in which thoughtless Englishmen are apt to speak of the coloured races, as "niggers," and so forth, though it might have been encouraged by witnessing the wretched state of Haiti, was corrected by his interview with an educated black gentleman such as President Geffard. Lord Lorne "made his own reflections," a few days afterwards, upon meeting a party of "haw-haw" British officers, who said to him, "Fancy a black republic! Haw, haw! I always feel inclined to knock a nigger down when he's impudent; and what they must be when they're free, like that, I'm sure I don't know." The Marquis, on hearing this sensible remark, confesses that he "remembered the courtesy and refinement of President Geffard's conversation." There are many similar traits of a just and generous spirit in his book, without any enthusiastic delusion of philanthropy and universal liberty, but exempt from the prejudices and groundless antipathies in which some of our youth grow up. He was, even at the age of twenty-one, a sounder Liberal than Mr. Anthony Trollope; but was disposed, when in the United States, a twelvemonth after the close of the Civil War, to recommend a conciliatory treatment of the South, to respect the patriotism of its defeated leaders, and to look hopefully on the prospect of the country after emancipation. Yet he deals more in reports of what was said to him by good local informants than in theories or conjectures of his own; and he was freely admitted, of course, to the best American society, both in the South and in the North. Ten days at New York, and the same time at Boston, with a visit to Harvard University, the acquaintance of Everett and Longfellow, and a lecture from Emerson, were followed by an equal sojourn at Washington, the sight of Congress in Session, an introduction to President Johnson, and instructive talk with General Grant, Mr. Seward, and other chief politicians of the Union. He then made a tour in Virginia, found the city of Richmond still in ruins, heard many anecdotes and expressions of feeling on the Confederate side, accepted the hospitality of planters and saw the habits of the negroes, the immediate effects of their release from slavery, the schools and other beneficial agencies established by the Freedmen's Bureau. His affability and wish to gather knowledge of mankind are proved by talks with fellow-passengers on steam-boats, with dusky-skinned labourers in the fields of the South, with hosts of rustic inns, and even with Irish waiters in the hotel at New York, whom he silly provoked to discuss their hopes of the Fenian conspiracy, while assuring them it could never succeed. A short stay in Baltimore, where he listened, by a lady's pianoforte, to the Secession song "My Maryland," was the last of his tour in the States; and it would be advantageous were all our countrymen, whether of the aristocratic, the commercial, or the professional and literary class, to see both Massachusetts and Virginia with the same friendly eyes. The Marquis did not see the Great West, but hastened by

Niagara to the British provinces, of which he tells us little, only touching upon the outward aspects of Toronto, Kingston, and Ottawa. His narrative, which is neatly compiled from letters sent home during his journey, ends rather abruptly with the Fenian invasion of Canada, in June of that year. The title "A Trip to the Tropics," gives a wrong notion of the contents of this agreeable book, for it is more than half filled with descriptions of the great English-American Republic; and the West Indian islands he visited, though just within the tropical line of geography, are scarcely a true sample of the equatorial region. But it is very likely that the publisher, and not the Marquis of Lorne, invented this word-catching title. We are not aware of any second edition now forthcoming; the events and controversies which occupied the young tourist's attention belong to the past, and five years since have allowed their importance to dwindle away. But it is as an exhibition of his mind and temper, which all the Queen's subjects or friends of the Royal family must be pleased to observe, that a re-perusal of the book will be interesting at the present time. It displays no remarkable cleverness, but much good sense and good feeling, the observant shrewdness of a Scotchman, a sober judgment of men and things, and a lively sense of humour. With these mental endowments, the Marquis of Lorne had so early gained a respectable position in the literary world.

"GRANDMOTHER'S BRIDAL CROWN."

We often think of southern climates as favourable to love as to song. But this impression may well be challenged as a popular illusion. It is questionable whether northern lands are not equally rich in both—whether, with a more active and robust physique, the affections, including true love, as distinguished from passion, are not stronger, deeper, and more lasting, and the imagination more soaring and fertile. Surely, love is sung in strains as tender and touching, if in sounds less soft, in the lands of sagas and eddas and leider, as in climes of stanza and canzone and minstrel romance. Be this as it may, the ceremonies with which betrothal and marriage are celebrated among Northern, and particularly Scandinavian, nations, are, in general, of a more expressive and elaborate kind—the observances partake more of the nature of a religious rite—than among the peoples of the "sunny south."

We are reminded of this fact by the picture we have engraved—an admirable work by Tidemand, the Norwegian master, who is very deservedly famous as one of the very greatest modern painters of native manners. The incident represented refers indirectly to the singular custom in Norway and Sweden of the bride wearing a handsome crown at her wedding. The idea thus symbolised must be regarded as beautiful, and one well calculated to awaken reverent associations. The marriage rite is made a ceremony of highest honour; the bride becomes a peeress among her sex, a queen to her lord. The bridal crown is the most precious relic of the family; it is a heirloom which descends from mother to daughter often for several generations. These crowns are always more or less elaborate and rich in their ornamentation; in wealthier families they are sometimes very costly; not unfrequently, indeed, they are of pure gold; and many of them evince the remarkable skill of the ancient Scandinavian metal-workers. In the subject before us an aged dame, with natural pride, is showing the splendid bridal ornament, the glory of her own youth, to her grandchildren. She has taken it out of the strong, antique trunk where the most precious family relics are preserved; and as she lifts the veil, which is one of its appendages, she watches, with a touching expression of maternal interest and love and pride, the pretty maiden kneeling with girlish naïveté and modesty on the footstool before her. That fair brow will next be decked with the symbol of nuptial honour, as it once decked the brow now deeply furrowed by Time; the veil will by-and-by fall over that long, flowing, flaxen hair, as it once fell over hair now snowy white with age. The maiden herself is still so young that she shares the childish admiration of her little brother and sister; yet her chance attitude is suggestive of the respectful estimation of the "bridal crown" to which she is bred, and some anticipations beyond those of mere girlish vanity may be blamelessly evoked in her pure mind. We need not dwell on the admirable manner in which this simple incident is presented by the Norwegian master. Whilst the sound drawing, able composition, good colouring, and sterling, manly workmanship throughout bear witness to the great and recognised ability of the painter, the national traits displayed, and sympathy with homely virtues evinced, are not less characteristic of the man. We should add that the picture is the property of the Crown Princess of Sweden, and was a bridal present to her from the ladies of Norway. The two prints represented in the picture as nailed inside the lid of the open trunk are doubtless intended as portraits of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. The publication of our engraving of the picture will, be trust, not be considered inappropriate to a week that has witnessed a union which every Englishman will hope may be crowned with all happiness, as it is with all honour.

The annual conversazione of the Quekett Microscopical Club took place, at University College, yesterday week, and was largely attended. The objects provided by the club for the entertainment of its guests comprised all the optical novelties of the year. Photography was on this, as at the last annual soirée, well represented. A large series of photographs of Indian temples and scenery was lent by the India Office.

The anniversary of the Royal Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated, yesterday week (St. Patrick's Day), by a banquet at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The objects of the charity are to provide education for the children of the Irish poor of London, without distinction of religion, and to place them either as apprentices to trades or to other industrial occupations, the committee preserving over those so placed a superintendence and care. The subscriptions, including a hundred guineas from the Queen, amounted to more than £700.

Preparations for the Census to be taken on Monday, the 3rd proximo, are now complete. In order that the record of the number of the population may be full and accurate, all those precautions have been taken to avoid sources of error which past experience has shown to be necessary. Provision is also made for obtaining a list of persons in her Majesty's ships at sea and on foreign stations, the crews of merchantmen and other vessels belonging to English ports, and of all residents who may be travelling abroad on that night. The Census schedules will be left at every house—one for every family or lodger—during the week which commences on Monday next, March 27. They contain explicit instructions as to the mode in which the form is to be filled up, and the head of the family is bound to furnish all the necessary particulars, under a penalty of £5. Enumerators, each of whom will have a district of about 200 houses, will receive a fee of a guinea, and 2s. 6d. for each hundred persons after the first 400. Registrars are to be paid 4s., and 1s. additional for each hundred persons above 1200.



INVERARY CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.



"GRANDMOTHER'S BRIDAL CROWN." BY A. TIDEMAND.—A BRIDAL GIFT TO THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN FROM THE LADIES OF NORWAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

The publication of the return of the correspondence relating to the Wellington monument for St. Paul's, made by order of the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Lansdowne, tends to justify the more severe condemnations which have been passed on Mr. Alfred Stevens, the sculptor honoured with the commission to execute that great public work, and removes most of the reasons for those excuses and pleas for indulgence which all would be ready to advance in favour of a conscientious artist, however mistaken. The return not the less conclusively reveals the utter inefficiency of our Government system (or, rather, want of system) for obtaining the best Art in our public works and monuments, and for securing the due performance of public contracts.

Our readers are acquainted with the leading facts of this scandalous affair. For years we addressed remonstrances against the delay in the execution of the Wellington monument—to the artist; to the Government, for not insisting on receiving the explanation which has at length been obtained; and to the "consulting and certifying" architect to the cathedral, Mr. Penrose. When, last summer, Mr. Ayrton summarily set aside the commission and seized the incomplete models, casts, and materials for the monument, we feared that this energetic *Ædile* had acted precipitately. We apprehended that he had placed himself in a dilemma by releasing the sculptor, who *could* have completed a work which scarcely any competent sculptor *would* undertake, with the prospect of being credited only with the realisation of another man's ideas. When, however, we learn how incomplete the work really is—that nearly all the finishing labour demanding the sculptor proper has yet to be performed—the latter objection almost disappears; we perceive ground to hope that some able artist will undertake the task, and will receive for its execution due honour. And, on a review of the whole case, we do not see how the Chief Commissioner of Works could have acted otherwise than he has done. What reasonable expectation could be entertained of ever seeing the monument completed by an artist who, more than twelve years after receiving the commission, confesses to have executed (according to his own computation) only seven twelfths of the work, yet who meanwhile had received £13,000 out of the £14,000 agreed upon, as the maximum sum required for both the entire full-size preliminary model and the final monument. This model, it appears, was to have been finished and put up in St. Paul's by June, 1861, and it was upon this understanding that Mr. Stevens received the first payment of £1600, whereas it was only in March, 1867, that the model was so far advanced, "though still imperfect, as to admit of inspection in his studio." Mr. Stevens makes no secret of the cause of this preposterous delay. Finding his means insufficient, he "struck" working for the public, neglected the model altogether for two years, and engaged in private practice. Mr. Penrose came to the rescue, and gave certificates for successive instalments till, as we have said, £13,000 out of the £14,000 were expended. Even admitting Mr. Stevens's assurance that he is actually out of pocket by his undertaking, he has rendered his position indefensible by having made no effort to set himself right with the public at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Apart from the amount of money probably wasted and the unseemly delay, we have no reason to think that the public may not ultimately gain by the determination of Mr. Stevens's contract. Not the slightest faith is to be placed in the few aristocratic amateurs, or in the one or two art-critics of the press, who divine the sculptor to be a "genius." That there is no basis for their assumption is evident from the assurance in the return that "there is not a single figure of the monument modelled ready for casting, and that all the work involving the higher art of the sculptor remains to be done." The very few public works executed by Mr. Stevens (of which the principal is the design for the mosaic in one of the pendentives under the dome of St. Paul's) are more ambitious in aim than successful in realisation.

A retrospect of the part taken by Government in this affair may serve as a caution. The Great Duke died in 1852; but it was not till 1858 that the monument to his memory was actually commissioned. Meanwhile, four of our most distinguished sculptors were invited to prepare competitive designs. So distrustful, however, are eminent artists of Government competitions, that only two responded to the invitation—Messrs. Foley and Bailey. When these artists' designs were sent in they were deemed unsatisfactory; the reason being that they had received misleading instructions; yet they were not permitted to modify their designs in accordance with Government requirements. Naturally, after this the best men held aloof from the unlimited competition subsequently invited; and of the eighty-three models sent in for this competition, not one was recommended by the judges for adoption. Notwithstanding, the First Commissioner of that date, Lord John Manners, selected the model not of the artist who stood first, but who stood only sixth, on the list of prize-winners—a Mr. A. Stevens, then a young and untried sculptor, of whose ability to realise his design there was not the slightest evidence. It was a portentous circumstance that the leading feature of this sculptor's model—an equestrian statue of the Duke on the top of a canopy that covers a sarcophagus with his recumbent figure—had to be subsequently exchanged for a "crowning figure" or group. With the sequel we are already familiar. So we manage public monuments in England. No particular merit attaches to Mr. Ayrton in the matter: he has simply done his duty, and what, at least as regards the duty of inspecting the progress of the work, should have been done years ago.

The death is announced of Mr. William Bennett, member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, aged sixty. Mr. Bennett was a painter of considerable ability in the simpler manner of the earlier water-colourists. Like them, he worked sketchily in washes of transparent colour, suggesting rather than realising details with a broad indicative touch. He excelled in rendering oak and other foliage; occasionally also he treated marine subjects with much spirit.

The new art-schools in connection with University College, for the building of which provision was made out of the funds of the Slade bequest, are nearly completed. The schools occupy part of the northern wing as intended to be carried out by Mr. Wilkins, the architect of the college. A professor has not yet been elected.

The vote of £75,000 for the purchase of the Peel collection for the National Gallery passed the House on Monday night last. A correspondent writing to us respecting our article last week on this collection, with especial reference to the misnamed *Chapeau de Paille*, seems to suppose that the "other name" of the *Chapeau d'Espagne* may be adopted. We see no likelihood of the title being changed; but if any modification were to be made we quite agree with our correspondent that the original word "*Poile*," instead of its corruption

"*Paille*," should be substituted. This would sufficiently describe the Spanish felt hat, from which the picture took its name, instead of from a straw hat, as might be supposed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Odling, in his ninth lecture on the Chemical Discoveries of Davy, given on Thursday week, resumed his account of the researches contained in Davy's first Bakerian lecture, read Nov. 20, 1806, beginning with the section on the chemical changes produced in water, illustrated by numerous experiments. After referring to the habitual occurrence of acid and alkali at the positive and negative electrodes, and to the various theories put forth to account for their appearance by Cruickshanks and others, Professor Odling described the series of laborious experiments by which Davy proved that the acid and alkali were evolved either from the solids or liquids employed, from the glass vessels of the battery itself, or from the atmosphere, and not generated by electricity. When he performed the electrolysis of the purest redistilled water in gold cups, connected by threads of asbestos, in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, no volatile alkali appeared, but the minute trace of an acid was discovered; but when the receiver had been filled with hydrogen gas, re-exhausted, and refilled with hydrogen, the electrolysis of pure water was unaccompanied by any trace of acid or alkali. Davy conclusively proved that neither acid nor alkali is generated by the process, and that the water by electrical action is resolved chemically into gaseous matter alone—viz., oxygen and hydrogen. These researches afford a striking example of a man of brilliant genius devoting himself for a lengthened period to much mere scientific drudgery in order to obtain true results by means of really crucial experiments. Davy's attention was next occupied by inquiries into the agencies of electricity in the decomposition of various compounds, in which he continued his own observations of the corrosion of glass in the battery and the researches of Hisinger and Berzelius; and, among other striking results, he succeeded in decomposing the very insoluble salts of baryta. The next subjects of the Bakerian lecture were the transfer of certain constituent parts of the compounds submitted to electrolysis from one electrode to the other, and the passage of acids, alkalis, &c., through various chemical menstria; all which Professor Odling explained and illustrated by experiments.

ECLIPSE PHENOMENA.

Mr. Norman Lockyer's discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 17th inst., was chiefly devoted to an exposition of the additional knowledge acquired by the observers of the eclipse of the sun on Dec. 22, 1870, respecting the nature of the corona—the halo of white light which surrounds the dark moon a few seconds before the commencement of the totality of the eclipse. He began by exhibiting a series of illuminated drawings representing the ring and rays, as observed by Carrington, Airy, Gillis, and Liais, and then considered how the phenomena which were observed in December last bore upon the results obtained prior to 1868, when the spectroscopic was first applied to eclipses. In regard to the opinion that part of the phenomena is certainly solar, he commented on the observations of Airy, Brett, and Rumker; and in respect to the rays he referred to the evidence of Struve, Rumker, Marquez, Plantamour, and others, who in former eclipses described them as being of all shapes, varying in brilliancy, sometimes flickering and sometimes apparently endowed with a rapid rotatory motion resembling that of a fire-work. Mr. Lockyer then commented on the results obtained by Mr. Gillman, Lord Lindsay, and Mr. Brothers, at the last eclipse, as observed in Spain and Sicily, and exhibited magnified and illuminated photographs; and he explained the principle of the polariscope, which had been employed to determine whether the corona shone by reflected light or not, and stated that the result was doubtful. He next adverted to the opinions of Mädler, who states in his summary that the corona is a mixed phenomena, adding, "We cannot share the doubts of those who are afraid to surround the sun with too many envelopes, neither do we find anything unnatural in the statement that the sun has as many atmospheres as Saturn has rings; but we gladly admit that we cannot yet say anything positive. We have here a large field of probabilities, and the decision may be distant." Mr. Lockyer then referred to the results obtained by Tennant, Rayet, Pogson, and others, and their great importance in extending our knowledge and in explaining prior observations; and he also commented on and illustrated the experiments conducted in the laboratory by Professor Frankland and himself on the effects of different degrees of the temperature of hydrogen upon its spectrum, and the application of the results obtained to the investigation of the nature of the sun's chromosphere and the prominences in it. He then considered some of the interesting spectral results obtained by the American observers in Spain and Sicily; and, in conclusion, he expressed his opinion that the solar chromosphere probably extends some 5 min. or 6 min. from the sun, its last layers consisting of cool hydrogen and, possibly, of a new element still lighter than hydrogen, with a green line in its spectrum, which line may be present in the higher regions of our own atmosphere, the light of the chromosphere being by some means carried outwards and reflected inwards. Perhaps the inequalities on the surface of the moon may produce some effect in the production of the light and dark rays. The chromosphere appears to be built up of layers of a new element, hydrogen (sub-incandescent and incandescent), another new element, magnesium, sodium, barium, iron, and other substances. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

INFLUENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE UPON ART.

Mr. Henry O'Neil, A.R.A., in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, dwelt almost exclusively on the art of painting, which, being less a science than sculpture and architecture, and guided by feeling rather than by rule, is more liable to those changes which retard the progress to perfection. Religious art he defined as the pictorial embodiment of that belief in the existence of spiritual powers to which men have ever bent in fear and resignation, in hope and gratitude. The ancient Egyptians and Assyrians employed symbols to embody their religious belief, and represented power, wisdom, and other qualities by combining the heads and other parts of animals with human bodies; and the gods and goddesses of the Greeks were but the ideal representatives of Nature's varied features clothed in human form, and man's various attributes were developed by art in sculpture which has never been surpassed. The influence of Greek art, however, Mr. O'Neil considered to be not wholly beneficial upon modern art, inasmuch as it has weakened, if not destroyed, that individuality which is the key to excellence. Revivalism in any shape, he said, is merely an evidence of mental poverty. The chief mission of sculpture is the development of beauty, the infinite variety of which, as seen in the human face, depends more on form than on colour; and

such petty difficulties as arise from peculiarities of costume should never deter a great artist from producing a great work. If Phidias were now living he would represent a statesman in modern dress, and not clad in a toga. The spirit of the age, wherever what is termed the revival of art and science took place, was mainly bent on the adornment of religion by all the means at its disposal. The pictorial representations of the divine personages and miraculous events of scriptural history we find, at that time, strongly imbued with national character—such as the love of display and magnificence that reigned at Venice, the gloom that pervaded Spain, the frivolity of France, and the materialism of the Dutch school. As eminent examples of the very highest style of devotional art, Mr. O'Neil especially dilated on the Crucifixion, by Tintoretto, in the ducal palace at Venice; the Madonna di San Sisto, by Raffaele, in the Dresden Gallery; the heads of the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah, and of the Sibyls, by Michael Angelo, in the Vatican; and the Assumption of the Virgin, by Titian, at Venice. After them, Art gradually declined, and the attempted revival by the Bolognese school failed, because the movement was based on imitation and not on imagination. The unsuccessful efforts of Louis, King of Bavaria, to revive the study of ancient art was also accompanied by the loss of originality. In France the feeble attempts of classic revivalism have been almost wholly representations of military exploits, and in this respect the difference between barbarism and civilisation is not a fact whereon human progress can rely for a proof of its beneficence. Historic art, Mr. O'Neil said, also needs national aid to further its progress. In this country we failed by attempting to revive fresco-painting in a climate unsuitable to it; and this strengthened the belief that art, if it cannot prosper by its own efforts, is utterly unworthy of national regard. But, however circumscribed may be our field of art, yet there is room for the full display of genius. The commercial spirit which influences our political action, and the domestic spirit which influences our artistic action, although despised by foreigners, are certainly more beneficial than the aims to obtain glory on the field of battle; and the embodiment of natural feelings, which will last as long as the earth, are more worthy of the efforts of art than the cold academical representations of past events.

Professor Max Müller, LL.D., will give a discourse on the Solar Myths, on Friday evening, the 31st inst. There will be no lectures delivered in Passion and Easter weeks.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. Charles Floyer, M.A., late of 1, Prince's-square, Bayswater, formerly chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Sudeley, was proved in London, under £80,000 personalty, by John Floyer, Esq., of Hints, Staffordshire, the surviving executor, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Church Building Society, £5000; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £2000; and the Staffordshire General Infirmary, £1000, all free of duty.

The will of Matthew Theodosius Denis De Vitre, Esq., late of Formosa, Berks, who died Dec. 26 last, at Manor House, Portslade, Sussex, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., under £90,000 personalty, the executors being Henry Denis De Vitre, Esq., and the Rev. George Edward Denis De Vitre, B.A., the testator's sons. He has bequeathed to his wife an annuity of £300, in addition to a provision under settlement, and also leaves her the use of the furniture for her life, and afterwards to his eldest son, Henry. There are several bequests to the members of his family and to friends. He leaves £5000 to his daughter, Mrs. Burnett; he devises his freeholds to his son Henry; and leaves the residue of his personal estate between his sons Henry and George.

The will, with two codicils, of Thomas Cutbush, Esq., late of Yalding and Maidstone, Kent, who died in January last, was proved in London on the 6th inst., under £70,000 personalty, by Mary Cutbush, the relict, and Thomas Edmett, Esq., of Maidstone. He has left several legacies to his personal friends, and liberal bequests to his farm bailiffs, servants, and labourers, free of duty. He has bequeathed to the Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, the West Kent Hospital and Infirmary, and the Bluecoat at Maidstone, each £100. His real estate and the residue of his personalty he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The will of Henry Wood, Esq., formerly of Dummer Basingstoke, Southampton, afterwards of Holden House, Southborough, Tonbridge, Kent, and late of Woodhill, Surrey, who died at Torquay, Devon, on Jan. 13 last, was proved in London, on the 25th ult., under £50,000.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Hood Ridson, late of Birlingham Court House, near Pershore, Worcester, was proved at Worcester, under £12,000. She has bequeathed to the Bible Society, £500; Baptist Missionary Society, £500; Baptist Bible Translation Society, £300; Baptist Irish Society, £300; Religious Tract Society, £200; London City Mission, £200; Missionary Girls' School, Walthamstow, £100; and the Baptist Tract Society, nineteen guineas.

A party of ladies and gentlemen met, on Thursday week, at No. 80, Gray's-inn-road, to assist the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. W. E. Hubbard, and Mr. W. Williams, the indefatigable secretary of the refuges for the homeless, in inaugurating a commodious building as a newsboys' home. The house has been prepared to lodge fifty boys, but is calculated to accommodate three times that number, should so many offer themselves. On the ground floor is an office, a lavatory, a kitchen, and a workshop. The first floor is one large living-room; on the second are the superintendent's rooms and space available for a school-room or dormitory, and above are two dormitories, each capable of holding sixty to seventy beds. The cost of a night's lodging will be 2d.; and breakfast, dinner, and supper will be provided as cheaply as possible.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Mr. C. H. Piesse was elected a Fellow. A paper "On the Examination of Glucose containing Sugars," was read by Mr. C. Haughton Gill. The author finds that the addition of basic acetate of lead to saccharine liquors, which addition is made for the purpose of decolourising and clarifying coloured sugar solutions, considerably affects the power of such solutions to rotate the polarised ray. To do away with this source of error, Mr. Gill recommends to remove the lead by means of sulphuric dioxide. Mr. D. Howard made some remarks "On the Boiling Point of a Mixture of Amylic Alcohol and Water." Mr. W. H. Perkin briefly announced that he had succeeded in obtaining bromoacetic acid by heating bromine with acetic anhydride, subsequent addition of water, and then distilling the mixture. Mr. Warrington communicated some observations "On a Practical Determination of Ammonic Sulphocyanids in Commercial Sulphate of Ammonia."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The vivid strength of a vested interest has seldom been more remarkably illustrated than in the protracted debate on the Army Regulation Bill, which was, in fact, a battle for and against purchase of commissions. The contest was so long and so stout that it came, at last, to a question of physical endurance—the antagonists trying how they might tire each other out by a succession of divisions. No doubt there was something unseemly in the spectacle of a minority dividing nine times, until unhalloved hours in the morning, against a majority growing larger on each division, though the total numbers were relatively smaller. But the firmness of the Government had at least the effect of settling the matter of the second reading in a manner much more satisfactory to them, inasmuch as in the divisions on the mere question of adjournment they got majorities larger and more compact than they could have hoped for on the crucial test of the vote on the second reading; and, moreover, the moral effect was such as to cause the practical strike of the opponents of the measure at that stage the next day. This result, brought about by the tact and foresight of Mr. Disraeli, must have been rather mortifying to Sir John Pakington, who had talked almost fiercely in the regular and conventional opposition style—what may be called the appealing-to-eternal-justice manner and phraseology—and had evidently caught courage from the utterances in revolt of several gentlemen on the Ministerial side who remembered that they were officers and gentlemen and had bought their commissions before they were Liberal members of Parliament. It was not to any very profuse audience that Mr. Trevelyan pronounced one of those piled-up arguments and illustrations which were delivered as speeches in the provinces during the recess; for most people expected, and would not have been deceived, that they would have to listen to a great deal, spoken with no particular elocutional effect except steady sustenance, which they had read in long and perhaps dreary newspaper columns before. One thing those who did hear him must have noted, and that was his palpable proclivity towards the Government, which had in effect put most of his own ideas into legislative form, so that he had the satisfaction of hearing constantly in the course of the debate that it was his thunder with which Ministers were shaking the vested interests of the Army. There was one effect of his speech which was remarkable—namely, that Mr. Gladstone left the Treasury bench; ascended to that region of the gangway which might be designated by the same term as distinguished the special gathering-place of the extreme Liberals in a former French Legislative Assembly—to wit, “the mountain;” and had a palpably fraternising talk with an honourable gentleman who has so recently revolted from his Ministry. On the evening of this episode the discussion was left to “Captains and Colonels and Knights in Arms,” who pronounced soliloquies, doubtless soothing to their own outraged feelings, but little if at all heeded by any one else, for even those who might have been expected to sympathise with them were, curiously, absent.

On the penultimate night of the debate all the preparations and appearances indicated the expectation of that which in the Spanish theatre used to be called a “gracioso” (perhaps, like many other things, they have changed all that in Spain now)—in fact, a performance was imminent of that Parliamentary burlesque which may be designated as the “Osborne-Furioso” order. But, to the great disappointment of a large part of a large audience, which had put their lips and teeth into loose order and inflated those sections of their lungs which expire laughter, there presented himself—Lord Bury. Now, this noble Lord has been a rising young statesman and Parliamentarian for the last fifteen years, was designated as a proximate Under Secretary (notably for the colonies) as long ago as 1858; but, somehow, has never achieved anything beyond a sub-place in the Royal household. Nevertheless, he is a gentleman of some energy, knows a thing or two, has a sturdy, independent way about him, and can speak with force and point. Although, therefore, he was not the person that 400 M.P.s or so had come down to the House at three o'clock in order to see, he made a good speech, which, from the line he took—the officer-and-gentleman and purchase-of-commission line—was acceptable to the Opposition, and may have been gadflyish in its effect on the Government, coming, as it did, from their immediate flank. Nevertheless, there seemed to be a sense of relief when he had consumed his hour or so, and the advent of Mr. Osborne was no longer obstructed. On this occasion the prose Hudibras (more or less Hudibras) was in his “excelsis” vein—that is, he was severe in tone and manner (in the peculiar way in which he is severe), knitted his brow, and uttered aphorisms with a certain rotundity; while his occasional quips, for he did not condescend to mere jokes, were jerked out as if they were humorous anathemas. He evidently meant to hit hard, and he did hit hard, and he seemed as if careful not to lay himself open to retorts, although he could hardly have supposed that Mr. Dowse was about to follow him. It is a fact that full many an ardent purchase-preserver had all through that dreary evening to waste his platitudes on a number of members averaging a dozen, and there were scarcely more than that when Mr. Cardwell rose to sum up the case of the Government, which he did with a resumption of the ponderous manner out of which he escaped on the occasion of his introducing the bill, and ought so to have worked on the faculties, mental and physical, of the House that a finish of the debate might have been expected at once. But even his anæsthetic powers were inadequate to soporify the roused spirit of the “officer-and-gentleman” opposition; and Mr. Disraeli having given the signal to let slip the dogs of war, himself slipped off and left an excited House to the guidance of Mr. Bentinck (the major member of that name), who forgot the lameness which renders the support of a stick necessary to him, and flourished his cane in a most unparliamentary fashion, and to Sir James Elphinstone, who cried out to Mr. Gladstone that the hour of his Parliamentary despotism was over. Somehow it was not, for the Premier stood firm, and practically won at a quarter past three in the morning. As has been said above, the consequence was a conciliatory speech from Mr. Disraeli on the next night, counselling no division, to the obvious mortification of the most blatant of the opponents of the second reading; a not too reciprocal address from Mr. Gladstone, in which he laid down with the minuteness of a moralist and a philosopher his ideal of an officer of the British Army; and the subsidence of all physical opposition, as voting in the House of Commons may for many reasons be called, to the measure so far.

Off nights have been dull and episodes few; the most notable, perhaps, being the appearance of Mr. Lambert, the “unicorn” member for Bucks, who scarcely contrived to communicate his ideas on the subject of official salaries, though it might have been gathered that he wanted them to be raised; yet he was the inert cause of a very interesting debate, and not the less because Mr. Gladstone had an opportunity of declaring that he needed no more pay, and would prefer to be “renowned for governing Great Britain (it is ‘ruining’ in the real quotation) gratis!”

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENRY W.'s position does not strike us as an improvement in style on the problems he composes. It is, besides, very ineffectually framed, and much overlaid with forces. We shall have much pleasure in receiving a strategy from our correspondent which comes nearer to the model of his former compositions.

I. PHENIX.—Problem No. 1 is extremely neat; unfortunately, it allows of a second solution, beginning 1. K to Q 7th. Nos. 2 and 3 are unexceptionable both in strategy and construction.

F. HEAVY, HENRY KLING, JOHN SCOTT, COLONNA OF GROENING, and T. B. Problems received with welcome.

COLONNA.—Our valued correspondent would save himself and the examiners a good deal of trouble by describing the men in the way so often recommended, namely—W K for White King; B K for Black King, &c. The figures stencilled on his diagrams are for the most part so faintly indicated as to be undecipherable.

S.—Exchange is said to be no robbery, but the exchange you propose would be a very one-sided barter. It simply amounts to a request that we will pay above four times as much for every number of the magazine in question as it is currently sold for. This we must decline to do.

R. A. P.—You are altogether mistaken. If White play 2. Kt to K 2nd, what is to hinder Black's returning his King to Q 6th?

S. B. WARD.—You will see from the author's Solution of Problem No. 1410 that four moves are not at all necessary.

W. COATES will, perhaps, be so obliging as to send us another copy of his present address. The former has been mislaid.

T. S. G. W., Eastbourne.—We cannot examine problems without knowing who are their authors.

C. JACOBUS.—The same solutions have been received from correspondents numberless. You will find them acknowledged in subsequent papers. They are both correct.

JUDEN.—The Tour would have been more symmetrical by separating little into two squares, and reading “a” affright” instead of “to affright.”

I. G. LON, Norwich.—The games are all very lively, and have been marked for insertion.

VICTOR GORGIA.—Your last examples of the Knight's Tour have been received. Pray accept our thanks for them. They shall be carefully examined; although we fear, from your remark, that they are unsuited to a syllabic solution, we shall be unable to make use of them.

C. B.—If your problem were as meritorious in construction as in idea, it should have been inserted.

E.—The list of combatants, which our contemporary was so polite as to send us, has been returned by post.

E. H. E.—If White play as you suggest, Black would reply with 1. B to K B 5th; if, then, 2. R to Q B 2nd, he would take the Queen. How, then, could you mate?

MING.—If White play 1. R to Q sq in Problem No. 1489, Black answers 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, and there is no mate on the board next move.

T. R. E.—We shall endeavour to publish next week two or three of the games played by Mr. Rosenthal during his recent tour in Scotland.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1410 has been received since our last list from S. L. W.—Maypole—Number 1.—1. E. B.—T. T. of Tottenham—W. W. Marshall—S. M. B.—Holford—Birdseye—F. S. A.—Jerry—W. E. F.—Chitty—F. B.—Lion—H. B.—Somert—Bognor—E. B. O.—Phineas—Pip—H. D. P.—Biceps—R. A.

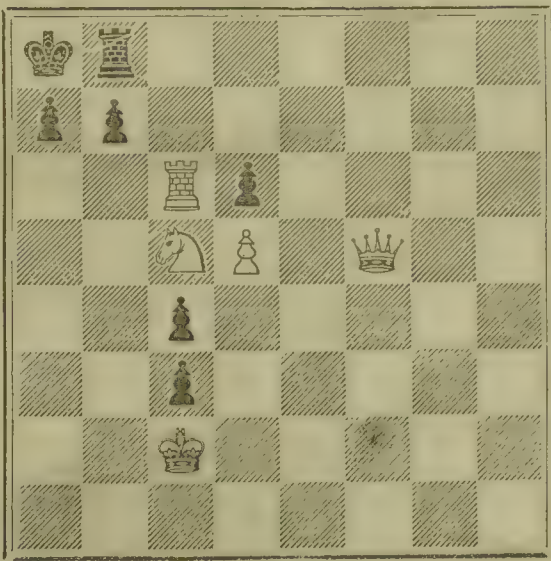
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1411 has been received from G. W. P.—Haycraft—C. Rednall—H. Stodart—Owlet—L. Calist—M. P.—Box and Cox—Ferdinand and Miranda—H. D. C.—C. B. Chatham—Charley—D. I. C.—X. Y. Z.—Perkins—E. B. C.—Wily—Midge—A. P. C. Kupp—R. D. T.—P. P.—L. Gately and H. Wayward—W. S. B.—T. V.—I. Montgomery—S. B. Thakur—E. F. Hunt—Fiddie—Manfred and Man Friday—G. B. E.—Laura—Sillas—F. G. S.—H. B.—Kendrick—H. D. P.—Weenie—Herman of Liverpool—J. B. D.—Capt. M. of Dublin—F. C. S.—H. E. r. Thomas Youn Brad took—Ravennous Repons—J. Blackburn—R. B. Soale—Dot—Little John—T. W. Morris—Eaton—E. H. F.—G. C. M., Dundee—M. D.—H. W., of Oxford—H. Richardson—Veritas—H. S.—J. W. Bell—V. Gorgias—Three Bucks—Fiddle—Downes—L. B., of Devonport—E. Douchet—A. A. Longhurst—Kirkman—Grimsby Ducks—Heron—Box and Cox—C. G. Bedford—Fabrice—S. B. Ward—W. D. M.—Tompkins—Bird's Eye—Weathercoat—J. N. Keynes—I. Colby—Lion Holt—W. Archer—Broad Sim—W. W. Marshall—R. S. Paterson—A. Ries—Henry Goode—A. Wood.

* * The solution of this problem is withheld, at the request of several correspondents, until next week

PROBLEM No. 1413.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

The excellent Game which follows is one of several just received from our old friend and correspondent Mr. Mackenzie, the chief player of the United States. It was contested by Messrs. MORGAN and BOCK, of Chicago, and, if an average sample of their skill, warms our predicting for both of them a distinguished place in the roll of American chess worthies.

(Hamp's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Kt to K 7th (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	20. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	P takes K B P	21. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q B 2nd
5. Q takes P	P to Q 5th	22. P to K R 5th	P to Q R 5th
6. Kt to Q Kt 5th			

This attack, though tempting enough, was premature, and lost White time. He should have played the Kt to K 2nd.

7. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd	23. P to K Kt 5th	K R to Q Kt sq
	P to Q B 4th	24. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 6th
		25. Q B P takes P	R takes P

Attacking as well as defending; since he threatens to win the Kt by checking with his Queen at Q 4th.

8. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	26. P takes R	
9. Castles	B to K Kt 5th		
10. B to K 2nd	Kt to K R 4th		
11. K to Q Kt sq	Castles		
12. K Kt takes Q P			

Did Mr. Morgan sacrifice this Pawn despatchedly, or was it lost by a momentary inadvertence?

13. Kt takes B	B takes B	27. K to B sq	P takes P
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd		Kt to Q 5th
15. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th		
16. Kt takes B (ch)	P to Q Kt 5th		
17. P to K Kt 4th	Q takes Kt		
18. Q takes Kt	Kt takes B		

Better, perhaps, to have taken with the Kt.

The race of Pawns becomes highly exciting hereabouts; but Black has evidently the best of the running.

29. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q R 4th		
30. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 5th (ch)		
31. Kt to Q Kt sq; and here Black gave mate in three moves, by a modus operandi which we leave the reader to discover.			

MATCH BETWEEN THE GREENWICH AND BERNMONDSEY CHESS CLUBS.

The contest between these clubs terminated on the 10th inst., at the former's Institute, in favour of the Greenwich players. The final score was,—

	Greenwich	Bernmondsey	Drawn
Won games.	10	8	3

The next tourney between these clubs will take place at Greenwich on Friday, April 21.

St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly in Ireland. The trooping of the colours in the castle-yard at Dublin was attended by 10,000 persons. A ball was given at the castle at night.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has decided upon providing additional hospital accommodation at West Brompton, at a cost of £12,000. It has also been resolved, with the permission of the Poor-Law Board, to raise a loan of £10,000 for the completion of Stockwell Hospital. At the meeting of the board, on Saturday, Dr. Brewer, M.P., the chairman, expressed an opinion that the smallpox epidemic was on the decline.

MUSIC.

The third of the present series of Oratorio Concerts—which took place last week—was one of varied interest. It commenced with a performance of Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's cantata, “Nala and Damayanti,” which was given for the first time in London. Of this work we spoke at some length in noticing its production (in September last) at the Birmingham Musical Festival, for which occasion it was commissioned and specially composed. The detailed notice given at the time renders analysis superfluous now. The pieces which made the most effect then generally produced the same result, on repetitions especially the graceful choral passages for female voices, and some of the solo music for Damayanti. The principal singer; were the same in both instances—Miss Edith Wynne (Damayanti), Mr. Cummings (Nala), and Mr. Santley (King Bhima). Dr. Hiller again conducted the performance, and met with a warm greeting from the audience which filled St. James's Hall. A new “Scriptive Overture,” entitled “The Fall of Jerusalem”—composed by Mr. Barnby—was to have commenced the second part of the concert; but, not being completed in time, its place was supplied by M. Gounod's new religious song, “There is a green hill,” sung by Mr. Santley, as at the recent concert of the Philharmonic Society, and again, as then, redemanded and repeated. Two pieces by the same composer followed, both for the first time of performance—“O Salutaris Hostia,” a single movement for vocal quartet, and a “De Profundis,” consisting of three choruses (the last with baritone solo), and a quartet—each composition including full orchestral accompaniments. There is much of beauty and grace in both these works, with a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, ancient and modern; and so large a reflection of M. Gounod's favourite melodic phrases and harmonic progressions (especially from “Faust”), that detailed notice is quite unnecessary. The smooth suavity of the vocal writing, and the prominent orchestral contrasts (including a large use of the harp), which M. Gounod knows so well how to employ, and has so frequently availed himself of, produced the usual effect on the audience; and the pieces, and the composer who conducted them, were received with enthusiasm. The most interesting feature of the concert referred to was a performance of one of the series of anthems (“Let God arise”) which Handel composed between 1718 and 1720, for the Duke of Chandos, when holding the office of chapel master at that nobleman's splendid establishment at Cannons. This work was placed at the end of the programme, possibly from a consciousness that, although not one of Handel's strongest productions, its grandeur and power would otherwise have rendered less effective the modern works performed on the occasion. The solos in the anthem were well sung by Miss Julia Elton and Mr. Santley, who were associated with Miss Wynne and Mr. Cummings in the two new works of M. Gounod. In the Anthem, Mr. Barnby occupied his usual post as conductor, which he had vacated in compliment to the composers of the preceding pieces.

We last week spoke of the fine pianoforte playing of Dr. Hiller, as displayed in chamber music of his own composition, at his first recital; and have now to notice his performance at the second of the series, and at Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert. At his second recital, on Friday week, Dr. Hiller played his sonata in G minor, op. 78, and some smaller solo pieces, including extracts from his “Rhythmische Studien” (a masterly “Canon,” encored). Several numbers of his “Operetta without Words,” for two performers on one pianoforte, were again given with the co-operation of Madame Schumann, as at last week's concert; and the aria buffa had, as before, to be repeated. Dr. Hiller's serenade for piano and violoncello, with M. Paque, and some lieder by the same composer (sung by Madame Rudersdorf), completed the programme.

At the Crystal Palace Concert Dr. Hiller played Mozart's “Coronation” concerto, so called from having been performed by that great master during the festivities following the accession of the Emperor Leopold. In this performance Dr. Hiller gave an admirable reading of music that is often misapprehended in character and expression by modern players. As a pupil of Hummel, himself a pupil of Mozart, Dr. Hiller no doubt possesses the traditional style proper to the composer, whose intentions he seeks to realise, with the feeling of a true artist, rather than the display of his own executive powers. The cadenzas introduced were improvisations by the player, according to the original intention of those now obsolete features of a concerto. Dr. Hiller also played two short unaccompanied solos of his own—a study in D flat and the characteristic piece “Zur Gitarre”—and conducted his elaborate orchestral symphony, composed in illustration of the motto “Es muss doch Frühling werden,” of which we spoke specifically on the occasion of its performance at these concerts about a year since. Again the slow movement and the scherzo were the most effective portions of the work. The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were the overture to Cherubini's “Paniska,” and the second of those which Beethoven wrote for his opera “Leonora” (“Fidelio”). The vocalists were Madame Viardot Garcia and Signor Piccioli.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought forward a pianist new to this country—Mdlle. Brandes, a very young lady, whose performances have recently attracted much attention and elicited great approbation in Germany. Her solo pieces on this occasion were a movement in A (prestissimo), by Domenico Scarlatti; Schumann's “Arabesque,” and the finale of Weber's first sonata, known as “Moto Continuo.” In all these Mdlle. Brandes displayed highly-cultivated mechanical powers; a light, crisp, and brilliant touch, great fluency of execution, and decision of accent and rhythm. Each of her solos was greatly applauded, and, on being recalled, she played Mendelssohn's “Lied ohne wörte,” No. 3, of Book 1. With Herr Joachim, Mdlle. Brandes played Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin, in C minor. Of the young lady's powers we shall doubtless soon have fresh occasion to speak. The other instrumental pieces at Monday's concert were the quartet movements by Mendelssohn classed as op. 81, finely played by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Pezze, who were associated with M. Paquis and Mr. Standen (horns), and Mr. Reynolds (contrabass), in Mozart's exquisite divertimento in D. A special feature of the occasion was the first appearance of Madame Joachim, who sang, with fine expression and declamation, the air “Barmherzig dich,” with her husband's violin obbligato, Schubert's “An die Leier,” and Mendelssohn's “Gruss,” the latter encored. Mr. Zerbini was an efficient accompanist, in the absence of Mr. Benedict.

The morning ballad concert which took place on Monday at St James's Hall was as great a success as any of the similar evening entertainments recently given there, also under the direction of Mr. John Boosey. The principal vocalists were Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Mesdames Sherrington and Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Among the many effective pieces in the programme was a new sacred song, “Truth shall thee deliver,” composed (and accompanied) by Mr. Blumenthal. Finely sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, it was greatly applauded and encored. That popular pianist the Chevalier de Kontski contributed two brilliant solos of his own, with the success which invariably attends his powerful performances.



PEOPLE OF ALSACE.



THE MONTHS: MARCH.

OTTERS IN MARCH.

Ungovernable fury seems to possess the salmon river from its very birth on the cloud-capped heights of the mountains where, in tiny streams, it first has its being; it frets and fumes as it rushes down the heath-clad slopes or bounds over the dripping crags; onward it goes in its headstrong eagerness to join and to be lost in the immeasurable expanse of the ocean. It suffers but few checks on its way, and these at the wildest parts of its career, where giddy heights oppose its course; it rages fiercely as it leaps down, and then sulks in the sullen pools below, as if stunned by its fearful fall. It is in these dark pools that the salmon delights to lurk. The experienced angler knows well these spots—he has drawn many a silver-spangled treasure from its dark depths—he has often cast his line under the overhanging ledge and, time after time, has seen his gaudy-coloured fly gently sucked down by some plump visitor of the pool—it has been the battle-field of many an obstinate encounter with the salmon, and, often a victor, he has landed his captive at his feet. Skilful fisher as he is, there are times at which he will in vain cast his most alluring flies. The sun is bright, or the wind is wrong, or he has not the suitable bait. It is on these days that he has to confess that at best he is but an angling biped, with limited abilities, and must admit the superior fishing powers of his amphibious rival, the otter. What does the otter care about wind or weather? The only thing that concerns him is the presence of the fish; if they are only to be found in the river he can always get his food at any time he chooses. He is not ignorant of the favourite resort of the salmon; he, too, knows of the pool. On this very March morning he has already enjoyed some sport. Dropping into the water almost without moving the surface, he dives deep below the rusty-hued water, and with the greatest facility has chased and caught his finny victim; then up pops his head, his captive in his jaws, and he makes leisurely for land. He has a particular stone where he always enjoys his dinner. What an affectionate hug he gives his prey as he fixes his teeth in its crimson flesh! The otter is a most fastidious feeder, and will often leave the fish after taking only one bite. He seems to enjoy the sport for sport's sake, catching several more fish than he can eat. The otter, with sleek coat and sprightly form, is a bright and lively animal in appearance; but his poaching propensities doom him to destruction; and we expect that, some day or other, he will be classed with the beaver, as a former inhabitant of our island.

CLAREMONT, SURREY.

The park and mansion of Claremont, the property of the Crown, situated close to the village of Esher, sixteen miles from London, will for the present be occupied by the Marquis of Lorne and his bride, Princess Louise. The park is three miles and a half in circuit, adjoining an open heathy common traversed by the Portsmouth road. The grounds are very agreeably laid out; they contain some fine trees, a lake five acres in extent, and a small Gothic building, originally intended for a summer-house, but now called the Mausoleum of Princess Charlotte. The house, designed by Brown, was built for Lord Clive, the famous conqueror of Bengal, just a hundred years since, at a cost of £100,000. It is of brick, with stone dressings, and the arms of Clive are inscribed above the portico. The first mansion on this ground was one built by Sir John Vanbrugh, the dramatist and architect, for himself, in the reign of Queen Anne. It was not like the cumbrous edifices he reared for others, which caused some wit to propose for his epitaph—

Lie heavy on him, earth! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Vanbrugh, who had purchased this site, was content with a small brick house for his own residence. This was afterwards sold to Holles, Earl of Clare, and more latterly Duke of Newcastle, from whose title it was named Clare-Mont. He added to Vanbrugh's building, and erected, to the westward, a castellated prospect-tower upon a mount. The grounds were laid out by Kent, a fashionable landscape-gardener; Horace Walpole admired them vastly, and the pineapples from the Claremont conservatories were sent to King George, in Hanover, by special couriers. The Duke of Newcastle, whose dwelling here was near his brother and Ministerial colleague, Henry Pelham, of Esher Place, having departed from the world, Claremont was bought by Clive. After Clive's death, in 1774, his newly-built mansion passed through the hands of Lord Galway and Lord Tyrconnel to those of Mr. Charles Rose Ellis, the friend and literary correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Ellis was visited here by Sir Walter, who here wrote some of his poems. The place was afterwards sold to the Crown, which settled it on Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., and her husband, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, subsequently made King of the Belgians. It was here that the Princess died, in November, 1817; and the house contains several memorials of her, portraits of herself and her husband, of her tutors and friends, and even pictures of her favourite horses and dogs. The place belonging to the late King Leopold for his life, it was put at the disposal, in 1848, of the exiled Royal family of France. King Louis Philippe and his Consort, the late Queen Marie Amélie, here ended their days. It has since returned into the possession of the Crown.

Mr. James Fleming, Q.C., is gazetted Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, in succession to Mr. Temple.

From April 1 to March 18 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £67,201,295, the Budget estimate for the financial year being £67,634,000. Both customs and stamps have already exceeded the estimate. The expenditure has been £65,164,837. The balance in the Bank on Saturday was £6,723,791.

The inquiry into the causes of the recent catastrophe at the Pentre Colliery, South Wales, was opened on Monday. The accident, which occurred on Feb. 24, caused the death of thirty-eight men. The Coroner, in opening the proceedings, said he had, in discharge of the duties of his office, conducted sixteen inquiries into events of this sort, involving the loss of 600 lives. They always appeared to him to be of one type, and the causes were most frequently what might be termed "preventible." The inquest was adjourned.

In the metropolis last week 2297 births and 1576 deaths were registered, the former having been 65 and the latter 70 below the average. Zymotic diseases caused 370 deaths, including 185 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 55 from whooping-cough, 43 from fever (of which 10 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 17 as simple continued fever), and 9 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London during the past three weeks have shown a slow but steady decline. Last week the aggregate mortality in London and nineteen other large towns in the United Kingdom was at the rate of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 of the estimated population.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Carnarvon called attention to the insufficient supply of pebble gunpowder in store, and to the extravagant contracts into which the Government has been obliged to enter to make good the deficiency. Lord Northbrook denied that there was an inadequate supply of gunpowder, and stated that the manufacture of the improved descriptions was being actively carried on. The Prayer-Book (Table of Lessons) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House was occupied during a brief sitting on Monday evening in passing the second reading of the Justices' Procedure (England) Bill; in ascertaining by Lord Rosebery that the papers on the assassinations in Greece were on the eve of production; and by Lord Clanricarde that practically the Government would wait for the report of the Westmeath Committee before proposing any measures for the repression of outrage in Ireland.

Lord Granville, on Tuesday, gave a distinct denial to the statement attributed to the present Russian Minister at Washington that the British Government was only prevented from recognising the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the influence and mediation of Russia. The noble Earl declared that no proposal for the recognition of the Confederacy was ever entertained by the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston—a statement which was confirmed by the Duke of Somerset. The Prison Ministers Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The adjourned debate on the Army Regulation Bill was resumed, for the fifth time, yesterday week, by Sir John Hay, who strongly opposed the measure. Several other members having spoken, Mr. Disraeli said the country demanded a reform in the Army, but he denied that the Government scheme would render the Army more efficient or supply an adequate reserve. He thought the militia had not been properly dealt with. As to the purchase system, he thought a good deal could be said on both sides, but whichever way it was decided, the result would probably be the same. When, however, the financial part of the question was taken into account, the matter was entirely changed, and he did not think the Government estimate would meet the cost. However, he would not oppose the second reading; but he hoped that what were merely suggestions of the Government would in Committee be converted into vigorous and masterly provisions. Mr. Gladstone answered in detail the objections taken to the measure by members on both sides of the House, and intimated that the Government would ask a decision on the amendment, which went directly to negative the second reading. Admitting that it was difficult to estimate the cost of the purchase system, he explained that it had been founded upon the processes of actuaries. The result was arrived at by taking the average number of sales in every year, estimating the deaths by the mortality in the infantry during the last ten years, and taking the maximum of sales for the last five years. Taking the cost at eight millions, he contended that the project was, in the main, just and economical, and that the abolition of purchase would be a great boon and substantial advantage to the incoming generation of officers. In going into Committee on the bill, Ministers would expect and even invite criticism, and would not assume that they had hit upon the only right course in every instance. Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay then expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment (which declared that the expenditure necessary for the national defences did not at present justify any votes of public money for the extinction of purchase); but eventually it was put and negatived without a division, and the bill was read the second time amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches. Earlier in the evening Mr. Newdegate's motion for the appointment of a Committee on conventual and monastic institutions was rejected, on a division, by 196 to 79.

The organisation of the Army was again the most prominent subject on Monday evening. Mr. Trevelyan, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, moved a resolution to the effect that, with a view to check the creation of vested interests which would have to be considered in arranging a sound and equitable system of retirement, no appointment should in future be made to honorary colonelcies. The motion was opposed by Mr. Cardwell and Sir J. Pakington, the former observing that the question was so large a one, and required to be treated with so much care and circumspection, that it would be prudent in the House to keep its own hands and those of the Crown free for a thorough investigation of the subject. Upon going to a division, the House negatived the motion by 204 to 111. Referring at a later period to the question of promotion, the Secretary for War mentioned that a plan of promotion by selection was now being prepared by a Committee consisting of high military authorities; that under this plan selection would be exercised with "due regard to regimental considerations;" and that the result would be the establishment of a system of selection in the Army which would give general satisfaction. Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Mundella, the Premier consented to postpone the Army Estimates until Thursday. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates, which included a vote of £75,000 for the purchase of the late Sir Robert Peel's collection of pictures for the National Gallery, and £50,200 for stores for the relief of Paris, all of which were agreed to. The West African Settlements Bill and the Local Government Supplemental Bill, from the Lords, were passed through Committee; the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill, from the Lords, was read the second time; and the Public Parks Land Bill the third time and passed.

Lord C. J. Hamilton, on Tuesday, moved an address to her Majesty in favour of the erection of a harbour of refuge at Filey, as recommended by the Commission of 1858. The noble Lord referred to the great loss of life and property which is constantly occurring on the Yorkshire coast, and argued, on various grounds, that the Government ought to undertake the duty of providing a safe place of shelter. After some discussion, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion, pointing out that the House of Commons had already decided against the expediency of carrying out the recommendations of the Committee. The motion was lost.

The entire of Wednesday's sitting was occupied with the consideration of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill, the object of which was to abolish the existing law, which empowered the landlord in Scotland to prevent the tenant from disposing of his crops before the rent became due, with a view of securing the payment of the said rent. Mr. Carnegie, who moved the second reading, was supported by Mr. Crauford, the Lord Advocate (on the part of the Government), and other hon. members. The bill, however, was as warmly opposed by Sir G. Montgomery, Lord Garlies, &c. On a division, the second reading was rejected by 184 to 105—being a majority of 79 against it. The bill was consequently lost. The Adulteration of Food, &c., Bill was read the second time; and the Workshop Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

THE FARM.

The progress of vegetation received a wholesome check towards the close of last week. A slight fall of snow fell throughout the country, and was followed by several degrees of frost, which appears to have done little, if any, harm, as the snow, although checking the rapid growth of the young plants, rather warmed and mellowed the ground. It has been observed on some of the heavy lands in the midland counties that the fallow wheat has been lifted by the severe frost and perished with the east winds; but the wheat following a white crop is looking healthy and well. Winter barley also is full of promise, but the early spring-sown barley on heavy land has made no shoot at present. Oats are peeping above the ground, and the grass is freshening, though there seems rather a want of undergrowth.

The high price of farm horses has drawn much attention to Lord Dunmore's trial of Thomson's road steamer with a three-furrow plough. It was worked near Stirling upon old pasture-land, very wet, with the most satisfactory results, at an estimated cost of 19s. 9d. per day, five acres being ploughed in the day. The success of the ploughing by direct traction was considered in every way a success; and, probably on the strength of it, a company has been started at Edinburgh, whose object is the performance by steam power of the operations of husbandry, of carriage, of traction, and of other works to which steam-power can be applied. Mr. W. Smith, of Woolston, however, thinks that Thomson's engine must share the fate of Boydell's and others, and be content with doing road-work; a good seed-bed being almost an impossibility with the compression that must necessarily take place. Another year's work, carefully recorded, may throw a little more light upon these interesting experiments. In Westmorland Messrs. Howard's double-furrow ploughs recently won two prizes, beating Messrs. Ransome, Fowler, and other manufacturers.

The French Peasant Farmer's Seed Fund has reached about £36,000, of which £13,000 was granted by the Lord Mayor's Committee. About 3500 quarters of spring corn has been either purchased or given, and a large portion of it is already sown. Nearly 2500 quarters of barley and oats are in course of distribution, and about a 1000 tons of potatoes. Three steamers are chartered to convey the corn, and a large quantity is also sent by the Boulogne boats. Great energy has been displayed in the collection of the fund and in the distribution of the seed, the sum subscribed having nearly tripled that which was expected.

Messrs. Cruickshank's sale, on the 16th, at Sittytton, Aberdeen, was remarkably good. Thirty-eight young bulls averaged £46 6s. 6d., and the twenty heifers about £30 each. This is considerable higher than last year. London Pride, a roan seventeen-months-old bull, made the top price, £80 (Mr. Smith, Glenlivet). Two others made 76 gs. each, and 48 gs. was the highest price for heifers. It was given for Lady of the Lake by Mr. Wishart for the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. R. H. Harris's entire herd was sold, last week, at Forres; his fine stock bull Cherry Prince 4th having been disposed of privately to Mr. Tracy, Kent, for a high sum. The twenty-six head averaged nearly £30—the first bull and the first cow making 40 gs. each, the top prices. The Old Bright Eyes tribes at Mr. Stubbs's sale, on the 17th, averaged close upon £40 each. Coralline, a two-year-old, made 81 gs. (W. Bradburn), the highest price of the day. The cattle being low in condition, and the young stock somewhat stunted in growth, the entire herd averaged but £25 12s. 6d.

Mr. Garrett's Cupbearer, the Suffolk cart stallion, purchased at Mr. Crisp's sale after great competition with foreign agents, took the first prize at the Woodbridge Horse Show. Major Barlow's thoroughbred Defender also gained a premium of £5, and is spoken of as a horse of great promise.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The story of the Grand National is very soon told. Rufus made nearly all the running at a terrific pace, and The Lamb, who fenced magnificently, and did not make a single mistake, lay in front for the whole distance, and, after a good struggle with Despatch, beat him pretty easily. Old Pearl Diver also got over the country safely; but, though he looked well trained, he seems to have lost his fine turn of speed, and Scarrington defeated him by a head for third place. The latter was at first outpaced, but his fine staying powers brought him to the front towards the finish. Though Th. Colonel seemed in his old form, and managed to run into sixth place, yet he was never really dangerous; while Alcibiade, who must know the course by heart, and, as usual, never made a blunder, has grown terribly slow with age. The course was so badly kept that during the race several people were knocked down and more or less injured; but the only accident among the horses occurred to Lord Raglan, who, when going very strong and well, broke one of his fetlocks, and had to be destroyed. The chances of two prominent favourites—The Doctor and Cecil—were entirely extinguished by Scots Grey swerving on to them and knocking down the latter.

The will of the Rev. C. M. MacLeod was proved under £1500, not £15,000, as was stated in our last week's Number.

A new telegraph cable between Holyhead and Howth was opened on Monday.

Mr. Leonard Bidwell is appointed Postmaster of Bristol. Mr. Bidwell served with the army post-office in the Crimea.

The Countess of Portsmouth has been instrumental in establishing a cottage hospital at Chulmleigh, Devon, for the benefit of patients who require more generous living and better nursing than they would be able to obtain at their homes.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the official announcement of the elevation to the Peerage of Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir W. Mansfield—the former under the title of Baron Dalling and Bulwer, and the latter under that of Baron Sandhurst.

Mr. Robert Chambers, LL.D., of the firm of Messrs. William and Robert Chambers, publishers, Edinburgh and London, died at St. Andrews, yesterday week, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was the author of a number of works.

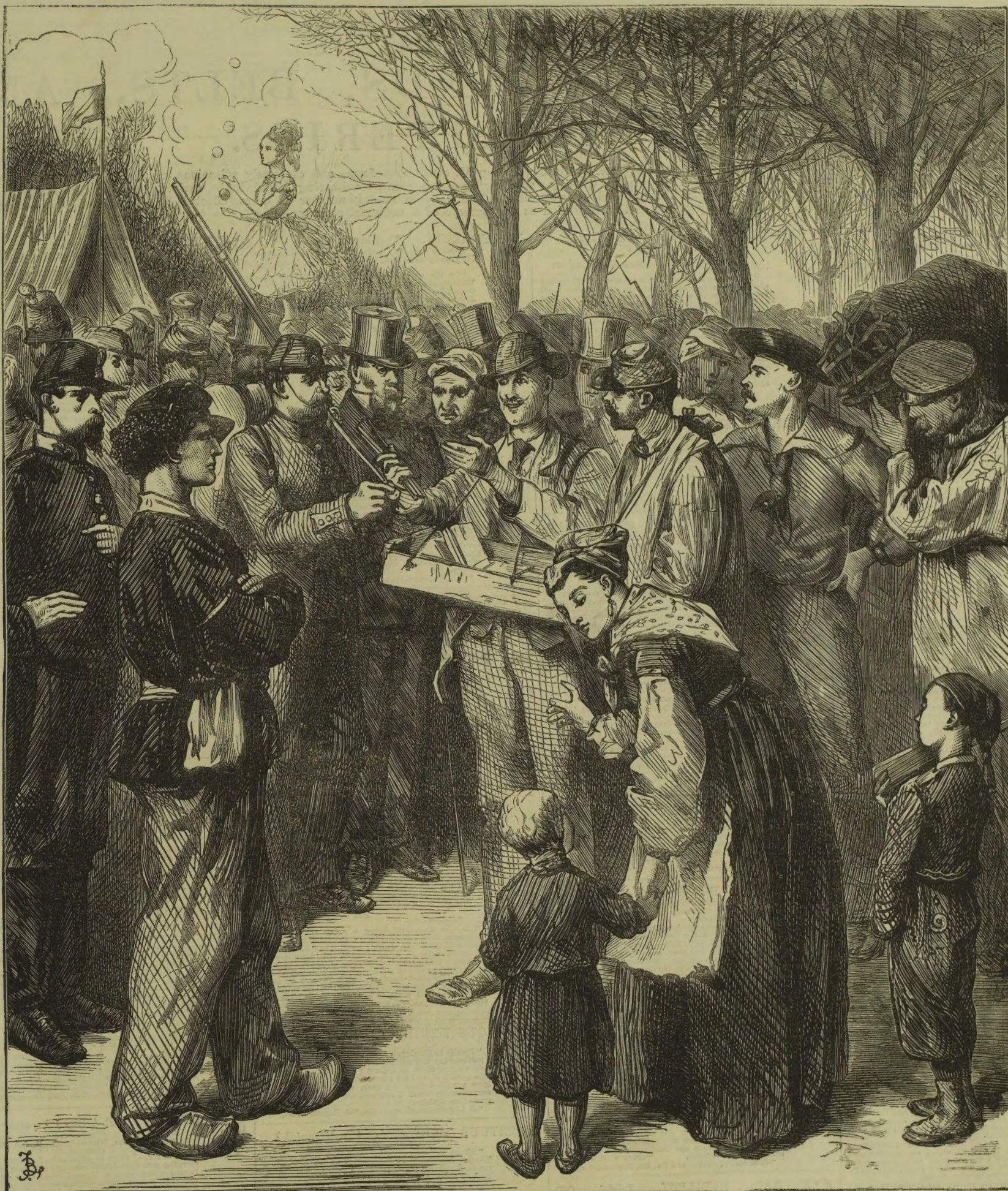
On Tuesday night the anniversary festival of the Highland Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Henry G. C. Gordon Lennox in the chair. There was more than usually large attendance, and many ladies were present.

Fifteen persons, chiefly children, were injured by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder at Cardiff, on Tuesday, from which a cannon was being loaded, for the purpose of firing a feu-de-joie in honour of the Royal marriage.

In preparation for the forthcoming Easter-Monday Review, most of the metropolitan volunteers mustered on Saturday last, and marched to one or other of the parks for practice. The London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish marched to Hyde Park; whilst the Queen's (Westminsters), the 35th Middlesex (Paddington), the 29th (North) Middlesex, the 19th Middlesex, and other corps were in Regent's Park, using their snipers in blank-cartridge firing.



INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.



STREET SCENE IN BORDEAUX.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

It is considerably against our inclination, amidst the Royal marriage festivities of the present week and the expressions of popular gratification with which the whole country has welcomed the happy event of last Tuesday, to recall any of the hateful scenes of the late war in France. But such are the necessities of journalism that its conductors are sometimes obliged to look back and away from pleasanter things near home at the present moment and complete the full performance of a duty undertaken some little time ago, if any part of it remain to be done. Among the sketches furnished by one of our Special Artists, who was in the west of France and in Brittany with the army of General Chanzy, we have made an Engraving from one, which ought not to be withheld from publication, because it is an example of the shocking character of the war, and of war in general; may it be long before any nation of civilised and Christian Europe sees another like it! At the fiercely-contested battle of Le Mans, when the greater portion of the French army was in retreat, the Zouaves, joined with the remnant of the 16th Corps, made a gallant stand to protect the rear. It was at this moment that a young priest, who had just been appointed Chaplain or Almoner to the Pontifical Zouaves, was shot dead while administering the consolations of religion to a dying soldier. He fell backward with the crucifix in his hand, and his soul passed from the hideous turmoil of that day's slaughter. There is no reason to believe that any German arm was purposely raised against this innocent servant of the Church.

The street scene at Bordeaux, contributed by another artist

who was lately attending the Session of the French National Assembly in that city, exhibits nothing so painful, but serves to illustrate the motley aspect of social life at this time of adventurous confusion. It is in the Place des Quinconces, a large square space, with alleys of trees, in the centre of which was the soldiers' drill-ground; at one side of the place are steps leading down to the Quay and the River Garonne; but we have given some description of Bordeaux, with views of the city, on former occasions. Here are provincial Gardes Mobiles, and Gardes Nationaux Mobilisés from different parts of the country, mixed with a few soldiers of the regular army, and even sailors brought from the fleet. The man with the box is a pedlar of stationery, who sells paper, pens and ink, or pencils, to the recruits expecting orders for the march, that they may be able to write letters to their families while absent in the campaign. To the right hand is a charcoal-dealer, carrying on his shoulders a great sack and bundle of fuel, tied up with cord. Refreshment-booths, and canteens for the sale of liquors, were to be found in this place; and it was common on a fine sunny afternoon to see jugglers and acrobats performing their tricks for the amusement of the populace, in hopes of a few sous for their reward. The performer in the background of our Artist's sketch is a woman fantastically dressed, who stands upon a man's shoulders and tosses a number of gilt balls. At the back of the dealer in writing-paper is a wounded volunteer, and next to him is a man from the navy. To the left hand are different soldiers; an artilleryman, with his leather-covered trousers; and in the foreground, stooping to pick up a coin, one of the roughest of the rustic National Guards, with his dark southern face, a shock head of hair, and

a black blouse girl with a belt of thick flannel. The women lead their children to look on; the little boys are dressed like small soldiers, and carry toy guns, for such is the whim of the time.

Our last Illustration of this war history is one representing the interior of a house, and costume of the women, in the more primitive districts of Alsace, now transferred to German rule, after belonging to France about two hundred years. It will be regarded with some interest by the readers of Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian's very popular stories, "The Conscript," "Waterloo," "The Invasion," and others recently translated into English. We can only hope that the Alsations, who are half German and half French, will be allowed to live comfortably, and that their country will never again become the seat of war.

The Manx Legislature has passed a bill amending the law of evidence in the island, and assimilating it to the English law. The Legislature has also passed a bill authorising the removal of the Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Law to Douglas.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Colonel Sir G. J. Wolsely, late in command of the Red River Expedition, who lost his appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General in North America upon the reduction of the Canadian Staff last year, will succeed Colonel Whitmore as Assistant Adjutant-General in June. Colonel Egerton will be succeeded as Deputy Adjutant-General at head-quarters by Colonel A. J. Herbert, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAMPHLET]

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

[POST-FREE.]

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, AND POCKET-BATTERIES.

These HIGHLY-IMPROVED INVENTIONS render electricity perfectly self-applicable, in a mild, continuous form, and extremely efficacious, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, reanimating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by various influences. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY, signed by the elite of the English Medical Faculty, has been received:-

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying, that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of everyone disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866.
"Sir CHARLES LOCKE, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
"Sir WM. FERGUSON, Bart., F.R.S.
"Sir J. RANALD MARTIN, F.R.C.S.
Also recommended by
"Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.
"T. H. TANNER, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
"J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
"C. B. RADCLIFFE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital,
"A. CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Académie de Médecine, Paris, of which the following is a brief extract:-

"The Voltaic Chains of Mr. Pulvermacher are really a most wonderful apparatus. It is astonishing to see these little piles adapting themselves to the form of the body, and capable of producing under this small volume the most surprising effects. They unite two advantages which no other apparatus has hitherto possessed; they are more portable, and cheaper, two indispensable conditions in an apparatus of this description, in order to make the application of electricity more general, and, to a certain degree, popular, which is certainly very desirable in the interest of patients, as well as that of the profession. In this respect the chains of Mr. Pulvermacher will have a great future. The Committee beg to propose to the Academy to address their thanks to Mr. Pulvermacher for his most interesting communication. Adopted."—Bullelin de l'Académie, Tome XVI, No. 13.

THE INVENTIONS have been approved in like manner by the Royal College of Physicians, London; the Imperial Faculty of Vienna; and the Academy of Medicine, New York; and their curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected.—(See Pamphlet gratis.)

Extract of a testimonial by Dr. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.
"I have seen some of Mr. Pulvermacher's inventions for the application of the continuous galvanic current to the human body in various morbid states. They are an aid to the physician, and an honest and earnest labourer in the field of the science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and from scientific men."

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a lifetime of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician, Michael Faraday.

THE TESTIMONIALS following (as well as the far more numerous ones contained in a pamphlet which can be had on application) represent only a very small proportion of the cures actually effected, the particulars of which have not been communicated. This will be evident, in view of the extreme reluctance of many persons to have their names and sufferings made public.

It should be explained that many of the cases (the results of which are written in the third person) have been communicated by the patients' friends. Cordial commendations from the most eminent British and Foreign medical authorities, together with corroboratory statements in standard works, such as Pereira's "Materia Medica," Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," Dr. Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c., may always be seen at the Establishment, No. 200, Regent-street, London, W.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, June 1, 1870.
"I have been suffering from the effects of nervous debility for fifteen months. Symptoms—Weakness of the eyes, great debility, depression of spirits, weakness of the back, &c. After using your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands for three weeks, I find myself much better in every way—strength and general condition of the body much improved, and all the symptoms that worried me so much disappearing."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

EPILEPSY. (Testimonial.)

"23, Elmsmore-road, Victoria Park, London, April 27, 1870.
"I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Volta-Electric Combined Bands. I have been suffering from epileptic fits ever since I was seven years old. I was determined to try your Bands, and, thank God, I am able to say that in the eight months I have worn them I have only had two slight attacks, and I believe, from the improvement in my constitution, I shall not have any more. I have great reason to be thankful."
"CHRISTOPHER COTTON."

"P.S.—My age is now 39, and I am enjoying good health; previously I did not know what good health was, owing to the number of fits I had, which had a dreadful effect on the nervous system."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"Someford Keynes, Crickdale, June 21, 1870.
"I received a Volta-Electric Belt from you in December last, which I have worn according to the directions. My nerves are a great deal stronger than they were previous to wearing the Belt. Digestion is better, and the bowels act more regularly, &c."
"G. BOXWELL."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUSNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, March 23, 1870.
"The young man for whom you sent the Combined Chain wished me to write to say he is better. I beg to say, also, that I saw and conversed with him this morning; he looks evidently better. The effects produced are as follow:—The patient sleeps better, and soundly. The pain in the face is also better, so much so that he can swallow his food, which before gave him great pain. He is less irritable, can bear the touch of a person near him, &c."
"RICHARD ALFORD."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA, INDIGESTION, and DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"Frostbury, Cheltenham, Nov. 25, 1870.
"Sir,—Having observed in the papers the great good effected by your galvanic chains, as a last hope I was induced to try one. I had been suffering from asthma for many years, and had tried remedy after remedy, homoeopathic and allopathic, but without any relief. At last the different doctors said they could do nothing for me. Before having your Chain (a combined one), I had been unable to lie down in bed, and for six weeks at a time had been unable to sleep. I was dreadfully emaciated; quite a burden to myself, and at times quite helpless. Your Chain has, indeed, been a blessing to me. I have worn it without intermission for six months. During that time I have had a new life, being now quite free from asthma. I can walk comfortably; eat anything, my digestion being wonderfully improved. I write this in hopes that others afflicted with the same dreadful disease may be induced to try your Chains, for I can never feel sufficiently thankful for having obtained such a remedy."
"Believe me, yours gratefully,"
"ATHURNE E. BOSTOCK."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GENERAL DEBILITY and LOSS of VOICE. (Testimonial.)

"Hobbs Hill, Weston Narberth, Jan. 23, 1871.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.
"Sir,—I beg to write to you—this time with joy and gladness—and to congratulate you with all my heart upon your most miraculous cure which you have effected upon my daughter, through the use of that most wonderful invention of yours, 'The Galvanic Combined Bands.' Her speech continues to improve daily, and I may say almost perfectly restored already. The speech was barely audible for the past fifteen months, owing to a most severe fever which she had but now, I am happy to say, restored through the application of your Bands. I again thank you, and shall always think of you most highly, and shall esteem it a favour to make your name well known in this locality and your treatment, and certify to your success."
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"
"WILLIAM WILLIAMS."

RHEUMATISM. (Testimonial.)

"Lynton Lodge, Croydon, Sept. 10, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly send me Chain-Band, to be worn on the arm, &c. . . . You will be pleased to hear that the first one sent has done great things for a rheumatic arm; within a week's time there was marked improvement.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,"
"E. B. SHULDHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE RHEUMATISM. (Testimonial.)

"38, Garden-row, London-road, Southwark, Dec. 28, 1870.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.
"Dear Sir,—I had been suffering from severe Rheumatism in the hip joint with Sciatica for three years, and have tried every remedy, but to no avail. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to purchase one of your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands, and am happy to say that, after wearing it a fortnight, I received great relief, and in six weeks was completely cured and able to return to my work, which I had not been able to do for twelve months previous to having your Chain-Band. You can make what use you please of this testimonial, and I shall only be too happy to answer any inquiries from persons suffering from these painful complaints. Please to accept my sincere thanks.—Yours gratefully,"
"ALFRED AINGER."

PARALYSIS and AFFECTION of the SPINE. (Testimonial.)

"Rushbrooke, Bury St. Edmunds, Sept. 15, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—I feel it a duty to society to make known, through the medium of your pamphlet, the great benefit your wonderful Volta-Electric Chains have been to me. I have been suffering with an affection of the spine, and been confined to my bed fifteen months, at which time I could just get from my bed to the sofa. I used to get up, and walk down the stairs, and I should only be too happy to answer any inquiries from persons suffering from these painful complaints. Please to accept my sincere thanks.—Yours gratefully,"
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC PAINS in the LEGS and WEAKNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Jan. 23, 1871.
"Sir,—It is with profound gratitude I have to acknowledge to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands. I had for the last two years been suffering from severe rheumatic pains in my legs; so much so that I was scarcely able to walk. By the advice of my friends I tried first one thing and another, but could find no relief; and, having been at considerable expense, I concluded that it would be in vain to try anything else. I continued to get worse, and ultimately resolved to try your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands, and I have reason to feel thankful—the effect has been wonderful. I am happy to say that I can now go about without the least pain. I hope you will give this my humble testimony to the curative powers of your Volta-Electric Bands publicly, for the benefit of those who may be suffering as I have done.—Yours respectfully,"
"JOHN S. NOLTINGCROFT."
"Surgeon to the Mass Side Board of Health, near Manchester."
"I forgot to say that my age is sixty-three years."

SCIATICA. (Testimonial.)

"Midhurst, Sept. 7, 1870.
"Sir,—I am happy to be able to report to you that a few days' application of one of your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands to the side of the thigh has proved very effective in relieving the Sciatica, which was suffering.—Yours truly,"
"(Per) W. E. ELGIE."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE. (Testimonial.)

"15, Devon-place, Newport, Mon., Sept. 10, 1870.
"Sir,—I am happy to say that the Volta-Electric Belt I sent for some four months ago, has been of great service to Mr. Brewer, in removing the morning sickness and improving the appetite.—Yours truly,"
"M. R. BREWER."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM AND SCIATICA. (Testimonial.)

"35, Talbot-road, Bayswater, Sept. 27, 1870.
"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the efficacy of your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands. I have been suffering from a severe attack of sciatica for twelve months. For six months I was quite lame and confined to my room, and by the advice of a friend of mine I purchased a Volta-Electric Chain-Band, and am happy to say, after wearing it two months, the pain has left me, and I can walk with perfect ease and comfort.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,"
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS. (Testimonial.)

"White House, Hasland-road, Chesterfield, March 16, 1870.
"You will think I am a long time before I acquaint you of the result of your Chain-Bands. When I stated my case to you I had every confidence when you said if I could grasp anything with my hands there was a chance of recovery. I could not raise myself up in bed at that time, but now in my right arm and the muscles on my right side the pain has vanished down the spine and right side, &c. If you choose to make any use of my name you are quite at liberty."
"GEORGE WILSON."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY and SLEEPLESSNESS. (Testimonial.)

"1, New-place, Compton-road, Wolverhampton, Oct. 26, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—Your Bands are really most wonderful in their effects. The first time I used the Chain Battery I felt immediate benefit, and slept soundly and rose better than I had done for a long time, &c.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,"
"A. A. SALTER."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA. (Testimonial.)

"From the late Mr. Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, Higham-by-Rochester, Kent.—
"June 3, 1870.
"On the recommendation of Mrs. Bancroft (Marie Wilton), who assures me that she has derived great relief from a similar complaint by the use of the Galvanic Bands, he will give it a fair trial."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC GOUT. (Testimonial.)

"Bitchfield, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, July 10, 1870.
"The Galvanic Chain-Band that I sent for has quite cured the young person of the rheumatic gout, which she has been suffering from for three years, and has been to all doctors of note, but without obtaining relief. She could not walk across the room without being in danger of falling. Now she can walk seven miles with ease, and did yesterday, and is quite well to-day. Hoping you will make it public for the sake of other sufferers, with many thanks."
"THOMAS TAYLOR, jun."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"High-street, Odham, Hants, Aug. 16, 1870.
"I have much pleasure in stating I received the Chain-Band you kindly forwarded to me last week, and am happy to inform you that I have found great benefit from its use. The debility I was suffering is not so great, and my appetite is much improved. I am wearing it constantly, and sincerely wish I had known of your wonderful remedy four years ago; it would have saved me from much suffering; and I hope in a short time to be able to report to you that I am restored to my usual health. This short testimonial is at your service."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION. (Testimonial.)

"6, Upper St. Giles-street, Norwich, April 12, 1870.
"I have found great benefit from using the Electric Belt you sent me in November last. My digestion has much improved, and I do not now suffer from the pains in my chest which afflicted me so much during the past four years."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TIC DOLEUREUX. (Testimonial.)

"27, Pen-street, Boston, Lincolnshire, March 1, 1870.
"I have cured several cases of the tic doleureux by the application of your Volta-Electric Chain Battery. You can refer anyone to me who like about your treatment, as I believe it to be very effective."
"J. B. LANES."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA. (Testimonial.)

"Strathallan-crescent, Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 26, 1870.
"A smaller Chain-Band, 18s., was sent at the same time, which I presented to a lady suffering for many years past from violent neuralgic pains in the head and about the eyes, and she is quite cured of these pains by wearing it. I am happy to say, and she has advised some of her friends to write for some."
"T. WILLIAMS."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC GOUT and SCIATICA. (Testimonial.)

"Queen's-road, Lower Edmonton, Dec. 13, 1870.
"Mr. Pulvermacher.
"Sir,—In May, 1869, being a great sufferer from Rheumatic Gout and Sciatica, I tried one of your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands, which I am glad to state removed all acute pain in a few weeks. I have used it frequently for Neuralgia, Headache, with great success. Being about to sail on a long voyage, I am taking one of your Combined Bands to apply in case of need. Feeling that your admirable inventions cannot be too widely known, I consider it a duty to forward this testimonial to you.—Yours truly,"
"R. B. MONKMAN."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"Glasgow, March 13, 1870.
"I write to thank you for your kind attention to me. I received the Belt and appendages quite safely, and am now wearing them, as, indeed, I have done since I had them, and believe I am a great deal better. The pains have vanished from my back, and also the kind of scurry on my head. I congratulate myself on the progress I am making."
"R. D."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"The Priory, Leamington, May 24, 1869.
"About two years ago I purchased from you an Electrifying Band, or rather Bands, one to go down my back and two others to go on each side of my chest. I found great benefit from the use of these Bands."
"JOHN CRAIG, Vicar of Leamington."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DYSPEPSIA. (Testimonial.)

"London, Dec. 18, 1870.
"Monsieur Pulvermacher.
"Monsieur,—I had been suffering for many years from indigestion, and tried every kind of medical treatment, with, however, but temporary relief; but since I have worn your chains my powers of digestion have quite returned, and in a manner the most satisfactory. I feel perfectly convinced that your wonderful inventions are destined to become an unfailing source of relief to many sufferers."
"Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my sincere regard."
"(Signed) MICHEL BERGSON,
"Ex-Directeur de l'enseignement au Conservatoire de Genève."

INDIGESTION. (Testimonial.)

"The Laurels, St. Paul, Feb. 8, 1870.
"Having used your Combined Chain-Bands for indigestion, I have great pleasure in informing you that they have done me a great deal of good, and I shall be glad to recommend them to anyone who may be suffering from a similar complaint."
"J. E. OUTLER."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS IN THE BACK and NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"High-street, Tunstall, March 2, 1870.
"The Combined Chain-Bands I had from you, I am happy to say, have removed the pains I suffered from in my back. I have written to know if it is necessary to wear them at night."
"H. GREGORY."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA. (Testimonial.)

"H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, July 20, 1870.
"Permit me to contribute my meed of praise for your invaluable Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands. I was suffering with a severe attack of sciatica for about five months, accompanied with great lameness. I applied your Belt as described, and in about twenty-four hours I had lost all symptoms of it, and up to the present time (about seven weeks) I have had no relapse. I shall feel great pleasure in answering any inquiries to those that may require one, &c."
"JOSEPH RIDOUT."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SLUGGISH LIVER. (Testimonial.)

"West Park, Tamerton, Plymouth.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.
"Dear Sir,—Some few months since I fortunately met with a gentleman (Mr. Hopcroft), who strongly recommended me to try one of your Electric Belts. I have for years suffered from a sluggish liver, and all the horrors connected with the same; since I have used your Electric Belt I have felt very much better, and have not taken medicine for months. When I feel an attack of bile or indigestion I apply the Belt, which invariably relieves me.—I am, Sir, most respectfully yours,"
"JOHN JEFFERYS."

INDIGESTION of LONG STANDING. (Testimonial.)

"131, Regent-street, London, W., Dec. 21, 1868.
"Sir,—My avocations have been of a studious nature for many years having been the cause of great disturbance to my digestive powers; consequently, I suffered dyspepsia, more or less, with all its horrid symptoms, for twenty years. After trying various remedies, I became totally prostrate and incapable of any exertion, when I was induced to wear one of your Belts, and I attribute my restoration to health entirely to that circumstance. I have now left it off, and can eat and drink anything as well as when I was a boy. This is saying something, at the age of fifty-six. With best wishes and gratitude to you, I have the honour to be, yours, very faithfully,"
"P. A. BARNARD."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEAFNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Union-House, Peterborough, May 5, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., the Chain-Band I received has given me the greatest satisfaction. I cannot speak too highly of it. I gave it a fair trial at first, and could hear so well that I did not think for a long time; but, finding my hearing getting worse, I commenced using it again, and I am happy to say that I have received great benefit. If I got a cold, and am deaf at night, by applying the Chain-Band I can hear quite well again the next day, &c.—Yours respectfully,"
"J. PATRICK."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

WANT of VITAL POWER. (Testimonial.)

"73, Cross-street, Islington, March 4, 1870.
"I purchased a Combined Chain-Band and Electric Belt. I have worn them constantly. I now feel so much better. I have been a dreadful sufferer from extreme weakness, &c., for six years, and tried every other remedy to no purpose. Thank God I heard of your wonderful galvanic appliances."
"C. TAYLOR."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

HEADACHE and TIC DOLEUREUX. (Testimonial.)

"25, Compton-road, Canonbury, April 12, 1869.
"I have experienced relief in two cases, and a half whilst suffering severely in my forehead, left temple, eyelid, nose, and lips."
"AGNES WALLACE."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

WEAKNESS and AFFECTIONS of the EYES. (Testimonial.)

"20, North-gardens, Brighton, Aug. 12, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—I am happy to say that my eye is much better, and I trust that perseverance with the Galvanic Battery will shortly effect a cure."
"Yours faithfully,"
"W. BROWN."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC AFFECTION of the ARM, SEVERE PAINS. (Testimonial.)

"17, Chelworth-street, Woburn-terrace, W.
"Sir,—I purchased a Chain-Band, about a month ago, for Rheumatic Affection of the left arm. I certainly found relief from the pain alluded to in a very short time.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,"
"W. DREW."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"London, Sept. 20, 1870.
"Consul Levity certifies, with pleasure, that the Galvanic Chains of Messrs. Pulvermacher have had a favourable effect upon his nervous system."
"Consul LEVITY, Carlton Club."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE NEURALGIA and TIC DOLEUREUX. (Testimonial.)

"Innerwell, Carleton, Wiltshire, N.B., Oct. 29, 1870.
"Dear Sir,—I wrote to you about a fortnight ago, informing you that I had been and still was suffering from a severe attack of Tic and Neuralgia in the head and neck, for which you advised me to get your Chain-Bands, which I did. I have used them for about a week, and am happy to say I am now quite clear of my pain, and return you my grateful thanks for the same, &c.—I am, dear Sir, yours most truly,"
"PHOS. CRAIG."
"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PRICE LIST of PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

- NARROW CHAIN-BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power, 18s., 22s., 40s., and upwards.
 - BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a belt, 22s. to 40s. and 55s.
 - BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, &c., 22s., 40s., and upwards.
 - BROAD CHAINS for Loss of Voice and other Affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints, &c., 10s. 6d., 18s., 22s., and 40s.
 - BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c., 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.
 - COMBINED BANDS for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, 50s. to 60s.
 - CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially combined Bands), 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.
 - A COMPLETE SET of COMBINED ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and FLEXIBLE GALVANIC BELT, for restoring Vital Energy, 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.
 - HIGH-TENSION FLEXIBLE CHAIN POCKET-BATTERIES, with a Complete Set of Combined Bands, Belts, and Accessories (for Special Cases), £10 and upwards.
- No Galvanic Bands or Belts are genuine but those bearing the facsimile of J. L. PULVERMACHER'S signature on the label.

PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET OF TESTIMONIALS and MEDICAL REPORTS of CURES, containing other valuable information, sent post-free on application to the sole Inventor and Patentee,

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
200, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street.

The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons at the outbreak of the War are further Reduced, and during this month will be sold at less than Two Thirds below value.

70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or 2s. 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
80 Pieces excellent Qualities at 4s. 6d., or 3 guineas 14 yards.
75 Pieces superior Qualities at 5s. 6d., or 4 1/2 guineas 14 yards.
20 Pieces superior do. at 6s. 9d., or 4 1/2 guineas 14 yards.
25 Pieces Rich Cachemire Silk at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yards.
12 Pieces do. do. at 8s. 6d., or 5 1/2 guineas 14 yards.
15 Pieces do. do. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yards.
In the above lots are some very handsome Silks, both for Mourning and out of Mourning.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
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FOR THIS MONTH.
SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS
and COSTUMES.

with new Fancy Trimmings, and with Crapes,
at less than two thirds their value.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
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BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette

and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
and serviceable, from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
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URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM"

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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MOURNING for FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,

can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Crapes, } 3s. to 5gs.
SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5gs. to 10gs.
MANTLES, in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 3s. to 9gs.
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 1s. to 2gs.
WIDOWS' CAPS, in various new styles.

The Bodices to the skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker.
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THE BEST TO STAND THE RAIN.
THE RICHEST QUADRUPLE CRAPE,

also the ALBERT CRAPE,
are to be obtained the cheapest and best at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
"By the Whole Piece" the wholesale net price is charged.
Observe the Address—256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

at 3s. 11d. and 6s. 3d. the Dress.
The Finest Organdy Printed Muslins at 10s. 6d.
Address for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

NEW FANCY SILKS, at 3 and 3 1/2 gs.

Full Dress of 14 yards, purchased in Paris during the Armistice. Also, Rich French Coloured Glacés, 5s. 11d. per yard; Coloured Gros Grains and Poul de Soies, from 4s. 9d. per yard to the richest quality manufactured. A large purchase of Black Silks, from 3 to 5 gs. for 14 yards, wide width; wear guaranteed.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

COSTUMES in SILK and MIXED FABRICS, MANTLES, BONNETS, &c.—GASK and GASK

have just received the first productions from Paris since the war from Worth's, Planché's, and other noted Paris houses.
A large collection of all kinds at most moderate prices.
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

NEW DRESS FABRICS, &c.—GASK and GASK

are NOW SHOWING, in addition to their full supply of New Dress Fabrics, several Cheap Lots.
Cashmere de Roubaix, 10s. 11d. per yard; French Satine Cloths, 11s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; French Popelines, 17s. 6d.; French Terry Cloths, 21s. 6d. per yard. New Bordered and French Lawns, Percales, and Batistes, &c., with 1000 Pairs of Muslin and Lace Curtains, very cheap.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

By Appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE,
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MESSRS. JAY

have the largest Stock of BLACK SILKS
ever seen in one Establishment, either of the Richest Qualities or at a Limited Price. These Black Silks are all ticketed in plain figures, and no deviation is ever made in the marked prices.
JAYS.

SILKS.—BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK DRESSES, at 3gs. and at 4gs. each.

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have always in Stock Black Gros Grain Silks, Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie. of Lyons et Juraux. These Silks are sold on most advantageous terms, and Messrs. Bonnet's Silks can be more fully relied upon for wear than any other description of Black Silk. The Manufacturers' Name will be found woven on the end of each piece.
JAYS.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always

at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.
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FAMILIES returning to town will find at

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JAYS.
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
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PRINCESS LOUISE CRINOLINE.

This Junon does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoop. It is remarkably light, so that a lady may walk in comfort, ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an arm-chair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage without inconvenience to herself or others; and lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds.
Price, from 8s. 6d.; with Pannier, 10s. 6d.
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CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE,
Ready-made Linen Warehousemen and Hostlers
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BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS.

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

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The Cheapest House for Silks.
Patterns free.
The largest Variety in the Kingdom of Cheap, Intermediate, and Best SILKS.

Fancy Silks	29s. 6d. to 55s.
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Last Year's Silks, Odd Dresses, and Remnants.	
Great Bargains.	

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BAKER and CRISP are now selling the largest, cheapest, and richest lot of Black Silks that have been offered since the year 1848.
Viz:—Gros Grain, Glacés, Draps de France, and Cashmeres, &c., that were 6s., 8s., and 10s. per yard, are now selling 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. the Full Dress.
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Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only.
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Black Gros Grains 29s. 6d. to 5gs.
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£27,000 worth of
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SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S,
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The Richest JAPANESE SILKS, 29s. 6d. the Full Dress.
In every shade or tint at 2s. 5d. per yard.
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SPRING SILKS for immediate Sale.
For Walking Dresses, £1 1s. the Full Dress.
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Black Glacé Silks, £1 1s. the Full Dress.
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Patterns sent to all parts post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.

The prices vary from 3 1/2 gs. to 6 gs. 12 yards.
Patterns free.
Chapman's, Notting-hill-gate.

JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant

DRESS for Dinner or Evening Wear. Beautiful New Shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve, Green, Grey, Steel, Slate, White, and Black. Price £1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7 1/2d. per yard.
Patterns free.

DANISH SILK—FINISHED TINTED

ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve, Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, 60ru Buff, &c., for Dinner or Evening Wear, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 8s. 6d. 12 yards. Any length cut at 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

FABRIQUE A LA COMTESSE.—A

Specialité consigned solely to myself. Very elegant and durable, £1 10s. 6d. 12 yards, 2s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

THE LOUISE CACHEMIRE.—A most

durable texture for Promenade and Young Ladies' Costumes. 17s. 6d. 10 yards, 29 in. wide; 1s. 9d. per yard.

TOILE RAYE.

A Choice New Spring Costume Cloth, a great Novelty, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 in. wide; 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.
Exquisite Colourings.

TOILE DE LUXE, or SILK-FINISHED

SERGE, in Pink, Sky, White, Gris-perle, Eau de Nil, Black, White, &c., £1 5s. 10 yards; 2s. 6d. per yard; 29 inches wide.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

SALE of LYONS SILKS.

SEWELL and CO. are NOW OFFERING for SALE several important purchases, made in Lyons, at a great sacrifice, comprising BLACK SILKS of the best guaranteed makes, Black Lyons Velvets, Plain Coloured Silks in a variety of shades, suitable for spring wear, from 4s. 6d. to 4gs. the Dress. Fancy Silks, several hundred Dresses from 2 to 3gs. Extra Rich Silks, from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 gs. The whole of these goods are considerably below the present market value, and an early inspection is solicited.

SEWELL and CO. are now showing their

NEW TEXTURES for SPRING and SUMMER COSTUMES—Cloud Balmes, twilled and plain; new Washing Satin Cloths, Silk Warp Domes, Chamberlaine.
Summer Satin Ture, Palmyra, Arabian Cloths, &c. Prices from 1s. to 2s. 11d. the yard.
Designs of Costumes forwarded on application. The execution of orders entrusted only to experienced assistants.
Elegant Costumes from 2gs. to 5gs.
Patterns post-free.
Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES.

"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
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